The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3048 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE GULF FORTS

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 27.

THE COMPROMISE RUMORS.

I have traced the compromise story of the sensation reporters to its source. Confidential messengers really have brought communications from the Governor of Virginia to the Government here, and the Administration has really sent back confidential messengers to the capital of Virginia, to negotiate with the Governor of that State. So far the story is true; but it happens that it is Gov. PIERPONT, at Wheeling, and not Mr. JEFF. DAVIS nor Mr. JOHN LETCHER, at Richmond, with whom these communications have been held.

GEN. SCOTT NOT WAITING FOR CONGRESS.

The report contained in a recent dispatch from this city that Gen. SCOTT is delaying his movements till after the meeting of Congress, is without foundation. On the contrary, he is perfecting his plans, strengthening his posts, extending his lines, concentrating his troops, disciplining and training his soldiers and officers, and when ready will strike effectively and surely, whether Congress has convened or not. He is moving every day—he moved in Baltimore to day, to the consternation of traitors, and to the gratification of true men, by the arrest of the notorious and traitorous Marshal KANE, and by the appointment of a Provost-Marshal for that city. Other movements, equally sudden and of vastly more importance, may be expected at any moment. He does not however, deem it necessary to thwart his plans by advertising them in the newspapers.

NEGLECT SOMEWHERE.

Some of the soldiers, particularly of one of the Pennsylvania regiments, are actually begging in the streets. I saw to-day the mortifying spectacle of an American soldier, in the Capital of his own nation, asking a foreign Minister for a few pennies. This argues either a neglect of payment by the Government, or a lack of discipline on the part of their officers.

A REBEL MAJOR LOSES HIS HORSE.

Major ROBERT MAYO was in command of a secession battalion, near Mathias Point, when Capt. PALMER'S reconnoitering party landed from the *Pawnee*, day before yesterday. The battalion broke ranks and fled, the Major gallantly leading his men, and in the ardor of the occasion leaving his horse behind. The horse was captured, brought to the city on the *Pawnee*, and is now in the service of the United States, having be presented to an army officer. The Major was one of the Clerks in the State Department, under the late Administration, but was turned out by Secretary SEWARD some time since.

THE HISTORIAN HILDRETH.

The appointment of RICHARD HILDRETH, the historian, to the Consulate at Trieste, is regarded here as a judiciously bestowed compliment to the republic of letters.

MORE CORRUPTION.

The ruling passion of the Democratic Party for the spoils was never more strongly illustrated than in the action of the late Administration in contracting for the publication of the laws of the Congress then in session. Among its last acts it sent out contracts to Democratic newspaper proprietors in all the States and Territories. This will explain to some of your Republican cotemporaries why it is that the laws are published in the columns of their Democratic neighbors.

PERSONAL.

Senators McDOUGALL of California, SHERMAN of Ohio, and FOOTE of Vermont, have arrived. Gen. JOHN A DIX has entered upon the discharge of his official duties. He appeared in the streets to day in military dress, and was warmly welcomed by his friends.

The President and Secretary SEWARD have been visiting the several camps on the Heights to-day.

THE ARREST OF MARSHAL KANE.

The news received here from Baltimore to-day, announcing the arrest of the notorious Marshal KANE of that city, and the action of Gen. BANKS there, is received with the highest satisfaction. KANE'S course of conduct latterly has been one of duplicity and treason, and it was high time to call him to an account.

MORE SECESSIONISTS.

J. B WARING, JOHN VAUX and WM. HALL, three men arrested as Secessionists, were examined yesterday, and are still held for their clearly-proved seditious language.

THE EXPEDITION DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Distorted accounts of the recent expedition down the river of Capts. WOODBURY and PALMER, of the United States Engineer corps, having been published, the following reliable details have been gathered for the TIMES: These two officers left the Navy-yard in the *Guy*, under orders from the military authorities, and returned on Tuesday night from a minute reconnoissance of Mathias Point, on the Potomac. They were sent thither to obtain reliable information regarding the reported erection of batteries there by the rebels. They found that although no works had been erected, two hundred Secessionists occupied this point every night, and constantly fired upon unarmed vessels as they passed. The officers, with forty men from the United States sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, gallantly landed, upon arrival at the point, and completed their reconnoissance.

Agreeably to the well founded expectations of the general officer who selected them for the performance of this special service, they surprised a picket-guard of the rebels, who fled precipitately at their approach, though they first fired upon the Federal party, wounding one of the sailors in the wrist. The seamen captured two horses, ready saddled, which were left behind by the rebels in their sudden flight. On reaching a small elevation to the northwest, Capts. WOODBURY and PALMER discovered the principal camp of the rebels there, occupied by from seven to eight hundred men, commanded by Gen. RUGGLES, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army. After acquainting themselves with the situation of the camp, they returned to the *Pawnee*, and from thirty to forty shots were sent into the camp, to the consternation of the traitors. Some of these shots are known to have reached the encampment, and caused a scattering among the rebels. The damage done is not known. Another expedition is in contemplation shortly.

THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.

The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, encamped near Alexandria, received orders yesterday to be ready to move forward at a moment's notice. They are in excellent trim and will move at the word. The regiments posted beyond them, towards Falls Church, are extending their outposts cautiously. No rebel troops are now at the latter place, and few or none are reported to be now at Vienna. The road beyond is effectually blocked by the trees recently cut down and laid across the highway by the rebels. This does not indicate an intention on the part of the traitors to get any nearer to Washington.

THREE JERSEY REGIMENTS FOR WASHINGTON.

The three New-Jersey regiments at present encamped at Camp Olden, in that State, were yesterday ordered to be started at once for Washington, and will be here by Saturday evening.

NUMBER OF REBEL TROOPS IN LOUDON COUNTY.

It is averred upon good authority that the whole number of secession troops in Loudon County never exceeded five or six hundred, and that they will flee at the first approach of any force sent after them. These men are the scouts who have annoyed our people in and around Alexandria of late.

THE PLOTTING IN BALTIMORE.

Statements have been freely made in town during the past week or two that the City of Baltimore was covertly filled with Secessionists, and that arms were constantly being smuggled into that place for future use against the Unionists and the authorities, at a fitting opportunity, hereafter. The arrest, to-day, of KANE, and the establishment of a strict military police system there, will now have the effect of ferreting out the aiders and abettors of this stealthy rebel movement, and restore the feeling of security so desirable among the loyal and better classes of the residents there.

THE THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT.

A letter from Pittsburgh, to day, states that active arrangements are making there for the organization of the new regiment, the Third Cavalry, U. S. A. Barracks are fitting up, a recruiting office is to be opened at once, and the prospect is that the regiment will be promptly filled. A riding-school and extensive stables are to be built, and horses for the use of the troops will soon be sent out there.

SENDING LETTERS BY EXPRESS.

The Post-Office Department has just issued instructions in reference to the carrying of letters by the Adams and other Express Companies. In explanation of his previous action on this point, Secretary BLAIR announces that no objection is made to the carrying of regularly stamped letters, to or from the South, provided those who carry them first make sure that the stamps thus used have not previously been stolen from the United States Government. The object of the originally proposed restriction was simply to prevent the Government from being further cheated, in this particular, by the Southern Postmasters who have signed away large quantities of postage stamps, which they now desire to use up in this clandestine way.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The latest accounts from Western Virginia received here, show that great activity exists in that region among the opposing armies. Col. JACKSON'S forces have been increased by late reinforcements to nearly five thousand men. Gen. JOHNSON is across the river beyond Williamsport, with about ten thousand troops and several batteries. They are now encamped near Martinsburgh. Gen. PATTERSON is concentrating his command, and it is certain that he is preparing for early action. Five or six of the Pennsylvania camps have started southward, to join the forces in the advance. Marshal LAMON has succeeded in raising three full companies of infantry for his Virginia Regiment. Gen McCLELLAN was hourly looked for at Cumberland yesterday. His command numbers twenty thousand men. All these troops are along, or are rapidly reaching the east side of the river, and it is clear that the opposing armies in force will very shortly come within reach of each other. It is not thought that JOHNSON will at present make any attempt to cross the river, where, if he should do so, a warm reception now awaits him by our forces.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

At the camp of the Garibaldi Guard, yesterday, a Court-Martial was held, when four privates were condemned. A fifth man, who was tried at the same time for attempting to desert, though he afterwards returned to the camp voluntarily, was put in irons, and under guard, to be dishonorably discharged hereafter.

COL. STONE'S COLUMN.

One of the officers of the New-York Ninth is just in town from camp. Col. STONE is in command of the force, and they are now at Point of Rocks. These troops marched forward five miles last night, and will move five miles further on to-night. My informant heard of a scouting party a few nights since, who were also directed to purchase some fresh beef, if possible. They entered a house and were refused by the proprietor, who said he "preferred they should have his head to a single head of his cattle." They took both. He was a violent Secessionist; he is now in the guard-house of the Ninth, and the cattle will be eaten by the regiment.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. LINCOLN TO COL. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

A very interesting ceremony took place this evening at the camp of the Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, under the command of Col. McCUNN. During the evening parade the Presidential equipage drove on the ground, the occupants being Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. GRIMSLEY, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Gen. WALBRIDGE of New-York, and Mr. SWEENY. After the parade was dismissed, the regiment formed a line of battle in front of the Colonel's head-quarters, whilst Mrs. LINCOLN and her friends partook of his hospitality within. When the party reëntered the carriage, Col. McCUNN, in a patriotic speech, christened the tented field by breaking a bottle of champagne on the carriage-wheel, calling it Camp Mary, in honor of the lady of the White House. Uproarious cheers were given by the regiment for the President, for his accomplished lady, and for the Union. In answer to repeated calls, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX made an eloquent oration. Gen. WALBRIDGE, in the name of Mrs. LINCOLN, presented Col. McCUNN with a very handsome Union cockade, and in doing so drew forth repeated bursts of applause by the truly national sentiments which fell from his lips. Mrs. LINCOLN, who looked remarkably well, wore a beautiful silk bonnet sent her as a present from Massachusetts; the Stars and Stripes were never more artistically delineated than they are in its construction.

CONGRESSIONAL SESSION TO BE HELD IN SECRET.

There is considerable talk here of holding the sessions of the extra session of Congress in secret.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NINTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

The remaining two companies of the Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, will leave to-morrow morning for Point of Rocks, to join the regiment, which is attached to Col. STONE'S command.

THE STATEMENTS REGARDING THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

The officers of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, Col. BUTTERFIELD, deny *in toto* the statements in the letter published in the TIMES, to-day, of a casual correspondent, and ask a suspension of opinion until an authoritative statement, sent you by mail, can be published.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS POORLY CLOTHED.

There is much surprise and indignation expressed at the present miserable condition of the clothing and other supplies furnished by the State authorities to the Massachusetts First Regiment. A portion of their clothes is found to be utterly worthless, and is dropping off of them. The wagons are also found to be nearly useless for active field service. It is clear that somebody has swindled the State authorities. There has been gross remissness somewhere in the furnishing of these materials. An investigation should be instituted at once. The whole of these supplies must be thrown aside and renewed forthwith. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 27.

Senator JAMES H. LANE has received his commission as a Brigadier General.

In addition to the three regiments heretofore accepted from Kansas, he is authorized to raise two, consisting of twelve companies of infantry, four of cavalry and four of artillery. The Colonels of these two regiments are WM. WEIR, who served during the entire Mexican war, and JAMES MONTGOMERY, well known in connection with the history of Kansas. Arrangements have already been made for the immediate furnishing of the uniforms, which are of the United States Army pattern, and for the general equipment.

Col. WEIR left here several days ago for Kansas, taking with him Gen. LANE'S proclamation calling on the people of that State to rally and fill up the two imperfect regiments, and stating explicitly his purpose is to put down rebellion wherever it may be exhibited, and to sustain the Union men without regard to State or locality.

Gen. LANE will occupy his seat during the extra session of Congress. Meanwhile his brigade will be perfected. He expects to take command of it about the 20th of July.

Members of Congress continue to arrive daily, including a number from the West. Among those who have just reached here is Representative MARTIN F. CONWAY, of Kansas.

The New-York Twenty-eighth Regiment of State Volunteers arrived early this morning.

It is ascertained on reliable authority that it is the fixed determination of the Government to fully sustain, and protect in their constitutional and legal rights, all those citizens of Tennessee, who, in their devotion to the Union, are now struggling to wrest their State Government from the hands of the usurpers, defend all loyal States against parts thereof claiming to have seceded, and to afford them every protection against domestic violence, insurrection, invasion or rebellion. The Government will furnish the citizens of such States the means necessary for their protection and preservation; and if believed to be unable to defend themselves against their invaders and oppressors, will speedily come to their aid with men and arms in sustaining the constituted authorities of the United States.

The Post-office Department, in consideration of the loyalty of the citizens of East Tennessee, has made arrangements for furnishing them increased postal facilities. The mails will hereafter be sent thither by way of Cincinnati, instead of Louisville.

The Superintendency of the general recruiting service of the Western Department is abolished, and Lieut.-Col. BURBANK, of the Thirteenth Infantry, will repair to Jefferson Barracks and superintend the recruiting of his regiment. The officers recruiting in the Western Department, including the commander of Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will hereafter make their returns to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service of the Eastern Department, stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor.

So many of the regular troops on the plains have been withdrawn by the Government from active service, that it is feared that Indian depredations may endanger the emigrants to the Pacific, or break up the daily Overland Mail to California, which goes into operation next week, and will then be our only mail line to the Pacific.

Mr. COLFAX was yesterday urged to send to that region the 600 United States soldiers from Texas, now at Governor's Island, who are embarrassed by their parole of honor not to fight against the Confederates, and whom the Government therefore had thought of discharging from the service. The War Department has the proposition under consideration. These soldiers are all accustomed and inured to frontier service by their experience in Texas.

The New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment to day named their camp "Mary," in honor of Mrs. LINCOLN. Col. McCUNN and Messrs. WALBRIDGE and COLFAX made speeches in the course of the afternoon. The National Flag will be hoisted over the President's House Saturday, with appropriate ceremonies.

THE PRIZE SHIP AMELIA

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 27.

The prize ship *Amelia* is at the Navy-yard. Her cargo consists of iron crates, camp ovens and equipage and machinery. The vessel is valued at $12,000 and the cargo $50 000. It is supposed the arms are concealed in the crates. Lieut. BENTLEY, prize-master, formally delivered the prize into the custody of Judge CADWALLADER. A Prize Commissioner will be appointed in a few days.

COL. BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 27.

W. S. ROWLAND, of New-York, who was appointed to see the Governors of the Western States, to urge them each to furnish one company of sharpshooters for Col. BERDAN'S regiment, says he has been successful in every application as yet. He leaves for Springfield to-night to see Gov. YATES.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

ARREST OF MARSHAL KANE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 27.

At 3 o'clock this morning GEORGE P. KANE, Marshal of Police of this city, was arrested at his house by order of Gen. BANKS, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is now held a prisoner.

Gen. BANKS has issued the following proclamation, with reference to the arrest:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, June 27, 1861.

By virtue of the authority vested in me, and in obedience of orders as Commanding General of the Military Department of Annapolis, I have arrested, and do now detain in custody, Mr. GEORGE P KANE, Chief of Police of the City of Baltimore. I deem it proper at this the moment of arrest, to make a formal and public declaration of the motive by which I have been governed in this proceeding. It is not my purpose, neither is it in consonance with my instructions to interfere in any manner whatever with the legitimate government of the people of Baltimore or Maryland. I desire to support the public authorities in all appropriate duties in preserving the peace, protecting the property, in obeying and enforcing every municipal regulation and public statute consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and Maryland. But unlawful combinations of men organized for resistance to such laws, to provide hidden deposits of arms and ammunition, to encourage contraband traffic with men at war with the Government, and who, while enjoying its protection and privileges, stealthily wait an opportunity to combine their means and forces with those in rebellion against its authority, are not among the recognized or legal rights of any class of men, and cannot be permitted under any form of Government. Such combinations are well known to exist in this Department, and the mass of the citizens of Baltimore and of Maryland loyal to the Constitution and the Union, are neither parties to nor responsible for them. But the Chief of Police is not only cognizant of these facts, but in contravention of his duty and in violation of law, he is by direction or indirection, both witness and protector to the transactions and parties engaged therein. Under such circumstances the Government cannot regard him otherwise than as the head of an armed force, hostile to its authority, and acting in concert with its avowed enemies; for this reason, superceding his official authority, as well as that of the Commissioners of Police, I have arrested and do now detain him in custody of the United States; and, in further pursuance of my instructions, I have appointed, for the time being Col. KENLY, of the First Maryland Regiment of Volunteers, Provost Marshal in and for the City of Baltimore, to superintend and cause to be executed the Police Laws provided by the Legislature of Maryland, with the aid and assistance of the subordinate officers of the Police Department, and he will be respected accordingly.

Whenever a loyal citizen shall be otherwise named for the performance of this duty, who will execute the laws impartially, and in good faith to the Government of the United States, the military of this Department will render to him that instant and willing obedience which is due from every good citizen to his Government.

(Signed,) NATH. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding the Department of Annapolis.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the arrest of Marshal KANE. The Union men are pleased, and the Secessionists indignant.

Col. KENLY, Provost Marshal, waited on the Mayor and Police Commissioners, when the latter asked time to consider the matter. KENLY replied his orders were immediate, and he proceeded to the Marshal's office, taking possession there.

The Commissioners then directed the officers to obey the military authority, and declared their intention to prepare a protest against the action of the Government.

At 2 o'clock, this afternoon, the Police Commissioners, after consultation, issued orders to the Police Officers to take off their insignia of office, badges, caps, buttons, &c., and virtually disbanded them.

The Board issued a protest, which is signed by the Mayor as one of the Board

Col. KENLY has been actively engaged swearing in a new Police force, and he has appointed a Captain in all the Districts. It was the desire of Col KENLY to retain the present force as far as possible, but the action of the Police Commissioners thwarted this purpose

The City is quiet.

THE UNION TROOPS.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, June 26

Three deserters, Germans, from the Fourteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania, have been arrested, and will probably be shot as an example to others. Some fifteen others had deserted from the same regiment. Most of them have been caught and are on their way hither.

THOMAS WILSON and JACOB C. GLORE, supposed Secessionists, were arrested yesterday.

The Sixth, Twenty-third and Twenty second Pennsylvania Regiments marched to Falling Waters last night from Williamsport. Col. THOMAS' cavalry and the First City troops are with them

Very little sickness is reported among the troops here.

Capt. HARKER'S Light Battery has removed from the Fair Grounds two miles below Falling Waters

Another battery of heavy artillery, and another of light artillery, are expected at this point within a few days

Information has been received from a high official quarter that a forward movement of this column may be confidently expected as soon as sufficient transportation and artillery are forwarded.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 26.

LYNCH, the refugee from Norfolk, who was picked up by the steamer *Quaker City*, confirms the previous information of about 2,000 troops at Norfolk, 2,500 this side the city, and 1,000 at Portsmouth, all of whom are busily engaged on fortifications. He knows nothing about the condition of affairs at Craney Island or Sewell's Point. Fruits and vegetables are cheap at Norfolk, but flour is scarce, and all articles usually imported bring high prices.

A refugee from Richmond, by the flag-of-truce boat yesterday says that a worse than Roman inquisition prevails in Virginia. There is a standing order that no one shall be permitted to leave the country. Gov. LETCHER is completely overruled by JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, and even his patriotism is called in question by many of the rebels.

Two howitzers arrived this morning for Col. DURYEE'S Regiment.

The council of officers called in reference to the post of Sutler sustain Mr. MOODY, but their influence is likely to be overridden at Washington.

There are no military movements of importance to report.

Adjutant-General HAINES goes to Washington this evening.

It is now known that the rebels fell back to Yorktown precipitately after the affair of Great Bethel

A bark owned in Richmond, and laden with coffee, was brought in as a prize to-day.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 27.

The suit, testing the legality of the blockade of Nashville Railroad, yesterday was withdrawn, by the shippers prosecuting it. It is generally understood that Mr. GUTHRIE, President of the road, will assume the responsibility, and decline receiving freight, unless the collector's permit accompanies it.

Large quantities of contraband goods are still said to go over the road to inland Kentucky towns, and thence to Tennessee.

Two fugitive slaves, caught near Corydon, Indiana, were returned to Kentucky yesterday. No excitement whatever was caused at the arrest.

Major-Gen. PILLOW issues two proclamations in the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 24th. One recalls the order that whisky and tobacco be distributed with rations. He says he gave the order on his own responsibility, supposing the Military Board would allow it, knowing the soldiers were gentlemen, and used to plenty of whisky and tobacco.

The other proclamation states that all debts due the North are by law now due the State, and are declared seized and sequestered, in reprisal for illegal seizure by the people and Government of the North. All banks are required to state what amount of their stock is owned by the enemies of the State, and merchants, brokers, bankers and others also indebted, are required to report to the Adjutant General, and in the meantime are ordered to pay such indebtedness to the State only. The reports are returnable July 10.

A letter to the *Journal* from Hopkinsville, in this State, says that two military companies of Christiana County went to Clarksville, Tenn., and took the oath of the Southern Confederacy, and afterward voted in the late election.

THE QUESTION OF KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 27.

The following dispatch was received, yesterday, by a Navy officer, who had telegraphed Gen. McCLELLAN for information as to the authenticity of the reported arrangement between him and the Governor of Kentucky:

GRAFTON, Va., Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

Capt W Wilson, U. S. Navy:

My interview with Gen. BUCKNER was personal, not official. It was solicited by him more than once. I made no stipulation on the part of the General Government, and regarded his voluntary promise to drive out the Confederate troops as the only result of the interview. His letter gives his own views, not mine.

(Signed.) G. B. McCLELLAN.

The Seventh Ohio Regiment, Col. TYLER, left Camp Dennison yesterday for Western Virginia.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 27.

At the meeting between Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. BUCKNER at Cairo, subsequent to the meeting at Cincinnati no allusion was made to the agreement reported by Gen. BUCKNER to Gov. MAGOFFIN. A gentleman of this city present at the interview, states positively that Gen. McCLELLAN disclaimed any power to act beyond the orders of the Government He did not promise how he should conduct himself for the future, and did not make any engagement.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

THE GARRISON AT FORT HAMILTON.

The troops that were taken prisoners in Texas were paid off on Tuesday, a member of the Pay Department having arrived from Washington for the purpose. The discharges of the men are being made out at the War Department, and will be forwarded with the balance of their wages. A recruiting office for the new Twelfth Regiment, of which the head-quarters are to be at the fort, has been opened in Yorkville for some days, but no candidates apply.

The Head-quarters of the army, in Eleventh street, New York, is enjoying a comparative quiet, the Commander-in-Chief (under the President) having removed his office to the National Capital. Col. SCOTT, who succeeded Colonel, now Adjutant General, THOMAS, as Acting Commandant up town, still attends to the movements in the various Departments, where war has not shown itself. The recent promotions will probably result in the removal of Col. SCOTT to a scene of more active duty.

Horses for the new regular cavalry regiments are being forwarded to the riding-schools rapidly. Forty-four Maine steeds were sent on Tuesday; several have also been bought in Missouri. The price paid averages from $84 to $125 each. The Government seems to be satisfied with the efficiency of its buyers, notwithstanding complaints.

The United States sailing corvette *Savannah*, 26, was put formally in commission, yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard She was a frigate till 1857, is 1,726 tons burthen, and has made one cruise—as temporary flag-ship of the home fleet—twice being razeed. She was attached to the Brazil squadron, with the wide flag of Commodore SALTER, from 1853 to 1857. The crew put on board, about 150, is about half her proper complement, which will be made up, if possible, before sailing day. Her marine guard is full, and consists of 43 members, rank and file. The *Savannah* is said to be bound for the blockade fleet. Her officers are as follows: Captain, J B. Hull, New-York; First Lieutenant J C. Febiger: Lieutenants, Wm. P. Buckner, E W. Kenney, A. W. Johnson: Acting Master, A. G. Gray; Surgeon, H. O. Mayo: Assistant Surgeon J. Corbin; Paymaster, A. W. Russell; Midshipmen, N. Mitchell, C W. Lieverman, R. K. Duer; Boatswain, Wm. Winchester; Gunner, W. B. Willett; Carpenter, Amos Cheeck; Sailmaker, Geo. D. Buckford.

There was a pretty general movement all round of the craft in the stream yesterday. The *Potomac* was floated out of the dry-dock, and replaced by the store-ship *Supply*, late from Pickens. The rotten coal-ships *Roman* and *Badger* were placed in the berths vacated by the *Penguin* and *Albatross*. The cutter *Harriet Lane* is put in a convenient position to be docked when the *Supply* comes out. LAFAYETTE'S old frigate, the *Brandywine*, 50, called "The Old Wigwam" in bygone times, is to be again surveyed, and an estimate of what it would cost to put her in a seaworthy state forwarded to the Navy Department. The men will be paid off on Saturday As there are now over 2,000 employed the disbursements will exceed $85,000 Some indignation has been excited by the opposition offered to the veteran Commodore BREESE by the boss laborer, who wants to discharge a large number of poor men, who lately subscribed to the war fund, for mere party reasons.

The second batch of vessels ordered from England to the North American Station, *are all gun boats*, drawing at an average not more than nine feet of water. The annexed are their names:

Vessels.	Horse-power.	Officers & Men.	Guns.
[illegible]	60	78	3
Mistletoe	60	64	2
Britomart	60	100	4
Sepoy	60	93	2
Fly	60	80	2
Sandfly	60	65	2
Total	360	480	15

Each of of these vessels will carry *one sixty-eight pounder* The *Phaeton*, 51, screw and the *Dragon*, 6, paddle-wheel are to escort the gun-boat fleet west

The two new gunboats are progressing in the Navy-yard ship-houses. They will be 158 feet long, 28 feet wide 12 feet deep The keels will be white-oak, 10 inches deep, and 13 inches side. Each vessel will be pierced with six ports on each side for 32 pounders, and for a long port on each side, for a large gun Each will carry four boats, be rigged of material made from the best water-rotted American or Russian hemp. Three anchors of 1,500 pounds, one steam anchor of 600 pounds, one kedge of 400 pounds, and one of 200 pounds, with three cables, each 100 fathoms long, will constitute their ground-tackle. They will be propelled by two horizontal back-acting engines, supplied with Sewall's condenser and Martin's boilers. They will have no hoisting-screw. Two hundred men, officers included, will man them. They will draw 10 feet of water.

The statement that Commodore BREESE and some Naval engineers visited this City on Wednesday to charter steamers, is incorrect. The spare boats of the Union Ferry Company were examined by Capt. FOOTE, the commander of the Navy-yard, and will probably be bought. The name of the boats are *Union*, *Manhattan*, *Gowanus* and *Fulton*. Other craft may be selected hereafter.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. FREMONT.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 27.

Maj. Gen. FREMONT came a passenger in the *Europa*, and left for New-York last night.

COL. FRISBIE'S REGIMENT EN ROUTE.

ALBANY Thursday, June 27.

Col. FRISBIE'S regiment went to New-York at 6 this evening by Hudson River Railroad.

[For Additional Rebellion News, see Fifth and Eighth Pages.]

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Europa.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Neutrality Declaration—The Confederate Agents in Paris—Position of the Press—French Officers Desiring Employment in the Army of the Union—Exhibition of French Art—American Artists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 14, 1861.

We have nothing very new here on the American war. The papers have all published, of course, the Neutrality Declaration of the French Government. They all give it their hearty support, but in few words, and confine themselves now to giving the news as fast as it arrives across the Atlantic. We have asked France not to interfere, and she has responded to the demand by publishing an old neutrality declaration of a former struggle in another country; she will respect the blockade, and the Government and people of the United States need no longer look to any complications coming from France.

The Agents of the Slave Confederacy are now all at Paris, but they are perhaps only here because they have no longer anything to do in London, and Paris is the most pleasant residence for gentlemen of leisure. A Belgian paper, which chronicles, with a certain amount of display, the movements of Judge ROST, says that this gentleman comes to Paris elated with his success in England, and that Lord PALMERSTON has promised an early recognition of the Slavery concern. As the Judge left London just after the postponement of the Gregory motion of recognition, we confess our inability to see where he finds any subject for mirth. But the game of the Slavery Agents is up in Europe—condemned past redemption; for from every part of the Continent we hear but one sentiment, and that is sympathy for the North and hatred of Slavery and its defenders. The decided stand taken by Mr. SEWARD in his foreign relations has not a little contributed to this good effect, and we are now emphatically what the Count DE GASPARIN has so happily called us, *un grand peuple qui se rélève*.

The *Pays*, the journal of M. DE CASSAGNAC, which alone in the European Press (or I should say the Continental Press, for the London *Times* is always there when there is anything bad to be excepted) advocated Slavery—a course it adopted in the hope, that by striking on some unnatural and unheard-of doctrine, to revive its sinking fortunes—has been obliged to renounce its chief editor, and with him, its execrable doctrines on the Slavery question. M. DE CASSAGNAC goes to the *Constitutionnel*, while M. PAULIN LYMAYRAC, of the *Patrie*, takes charge of the *Pays*. With this failure as a speculation, we hope to see no more enemies to progress and civilization in America in the Paris Press.

French army officers continue to besiege the American Legation in this city, in the hope of gaining employment in the American army. We believe a correspondence is going on between the Legation and Washington on this subject.

I have not yet had time to notice, with any detail, the great biennial exhibition of French Art, and it will not be worth while now to do more than give such a notice as will interest the general reader. The number of objects of art on exhibition,—pictures, statuary, and engravings, is more than *four thousand*. The present exhibition differs from the last in this, that while the latter possessed some remarkable works, and a vast quantity of indifferent ones, the former possesses no remarkable works, but an *ensemble* of good ones. Taken as a whole the present will rank among the first-rate exhibitions, and yet it does not possess a single work which will mark an epoch in the history of modern French art. It is true that INGRES, HORACE VERNET, PAUL DELACROIX, ROSA BONHEUR, COUTURE, and other names known to the American art reader, do not appear on the list of exhibitors; but we find works, nevertheless, from other illustrations of modern art, such as Gudin, Meissonnier, Gerome, Baudry, Flandrin, Hamon, Henriette, Browne, Yvon, Pils, Bellangé, Boulanger, Chaplin, Clésinger, Dantan *jeune*, &c., &c.

In this exhibition the battle scenes predominate. Solferinos, Magentas, Montebellos and Melegnanos abound. The artists have not even finished with the Crimea, and the very best large battle piece of the exhibition is called "the Crossing of the Alma," by M. PILS. The episodes and various detached fights of these great battles offer a much higher order of execution than the *ensemble* battles. Thus the great official battle of Solferino, by M. YVON, (the painter of the large Malakoff pictures,) and called "The Emperor and his Etat-Major at Solferino," is not at all up to his "Gorge of the Malakoff," and is even pronounced by many critics as a failure. Another artist has painted a large picture representing the battle over its whole extent of fifteen miles, the Emperor commanding from the knoll between the villages of Castiglionne and Solferino, (which you, Mr. Editor, will recollect as the point from which certain correspondents of the TIMES watched the last hours of the battle) The artist has evidently made his drawings from this point, and it is the most correct topographical view of the ground in the exhibition. M. MEISSONNIER, the laziest of geniuses, was to have had finished for this exhibition a large picture of the battle of Solferino, for which he was paid in advance by the Emperor; but the picture is not yet finished, and perhaps will not be till the exhibition is closed.

Of the American artists represented at the Exhibition, Mr. FAGNANI, of New-York, exhibits four portraits taken from life, viz.: "Garibaldi," "Richard Cobden, M. P.," "The Spanish Marchioness S.," and "Miss Lillie Greenough, of Cambridge, Mass," (whose marriage to Mr. MOULTON, of this city, I mentioned in my last letter.) The two first pictures, "Garibaldi" and "Mr. Cobden," after a month's exhibition in the side rooms, have been favored by the Committee with a removal to the *salon d'honneur*.

Mr. MAY, of New-York, exhibits a large picture called "The Last Days of Christopher Columbus," a smaller picture, "The Fight between the Baron de Bradwardine and Balmanhapple," a portrait of Capt. BONAPARTE, formerly of Baltimore, in the uniform of the Carabiniers of the French army, and two portraits of women. The first of these pictures is a work of much merit, and among other criticisms has had the honor of a caricature in *Charivari*. The humoristic journal calls it "Christopher Columbus in his old days, taking a writing lesson."

Mr. Cranch, of Virginia, exhibits a "Souvenir of an American Lake."

Mr. William P. W. Dana, of Boston, exhibits "The Court of a Farmhouse at Etretat," (a small bathing-place on the coast of Normandy.)

These are the only American exhibitors.

A series of pictures on American life, by M. François Biard, attract a good deal of attention, on account of their actuality. The most striking of these pictures, and altogether the best executed one of the series, represents the packing away of slaves in the hold of an American slave-ship on the coast of Africa. If such of the Southern politicians as favor the Slave-trade could stand an hour in front of this picture, and hear the execrations of every man and woman who pass it, they would have the satisfaction of knowing at least that the whole civilized world was against them. The second picture of the group is a slave sale at New-Orleans, also a terrible picture of reality, which does not heighten the visitor's love for the peculiar institution. The third picture represents slave-drivers with blood-hounds catching slaves—a scene borrowed, no doubt, from *Uncle Tom*. Here, we think, the artist has drawn too strongly on the imagination, for the scene seems too terrible to be true. The other pictures by the same artist are: "The Prayer in the Wood"—South American scene; "Preparation of the Curare Poison," by old Indian women—ditto; "A Naturalist"—ditto; "How People Travel in South America;" "Railroad Traveling in North America," and a "Virgin Forest in America."

Among the amateur exhibitors there are several aquarelles by the Princess Mathilde, quite a collection of very superior aquarelles by the Prince Henry VII, of Reuss, Secretary of the Prussian Legation, and several busts by the Count Nieuerkerke, Director-General of the Imperial Museums and of this exhibition.

The photographic exhibition, which is separate, not being recognized in France as art, numbers several thousand objects, and is principally curious for the many new and fanciful discoveries or innovations in this pleasing industry.

The pictures which attract the most notice in the exhibition are, in their order, the "Charlotte Corday" of M. Baudry—the heroine being represented just after striking Marat; the pictures on ancient Roman and Greek subjects, by M. Gerome; the little cabinet pictures of M. Meissonnier; the pictures of M. Hamon, (the author of a picture well known to you in engravings, "Ma Sœur n'y est Pas,") and some lugubrious pictures by M. Gustave Dore and M. Lambron. M. Dore furnishes a large picture, entitled "Dante and Virgil in the ninth circle of hell, visiting the traitors condemned to eternal ice, encounter the Count Ugolin and the Archbishop Ruggieri" The picture is so startling and terrible that the Committee have changed its place from the floor to the top of the gallery.

M Lambron contributes two pictures, which are a professed attempt at innovation; in other words, at something new in art. But they seem to us totally deficient in this quality. They are scenes, both of them, in the life of that repulsive body of men, called *croque morts*, (the employes of the interment companies, and who, in Paris, wear a uniform, and compose a class). The sole innovation in these pictures, that we can see, is the subject, and this is an innovation solely because M. Lambron was the first to dare to introduce a subject so generally repugnant to the public. The execution is excellent, but the same may be said of very many pictures at the exhibition which attract much less attention. Malakoff.

INTERESTING FROM ENGLAND.

The Attitude of the Ministry—The true Policy of the American Press and People—The French Proclamation—The Ascot Races—What Parliament is doing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

I see that many of the articles in American papers on the Queen's Proclamation, speak of the overthrow of the present English Ministry as if it were an object for Americans to wish. Certainly if there is to be a war, it will be one of the objects that we shall first gain, but if it is our wish, and it certainly is our interest, to keep England on our side, where she undoubtedly now stands, then the maintenance of the Liberal Cabinet ought to be our policy. Theirs is the party that for forty years has struggled with gradual success but against the most bitter and obstinate opposition, for the great principles of popular representation, free trade, and the overthrow of all the shackles that once bound commerce and National intercourse down—the corn laws, the navigation laws, and the many other illiberal and antiquated restrictions of all sorts that once were a source of poverty to themselves and irritation to us and to the rest of the world. Their statesmen, or at least their ideas, have been the means of protecting the advance of liberal opinions in Europe, and through them, more than in any other way, Europe is being brought into sympathy with those liberal views which may be called English now, if you like, but which belonged to America before their day. It is this liberal Cabinet, and the much abused Lord John Russell himself, who represent much more than any other party, certainly infinitely more than that of the Earl of Derby, the popular or democratic, and the old Whiggish sympathies with free institutions. If America wishes a war with England, France and Spain, then it is of little consequence what Ministry is to direct it. But if we truly want peace and sympathy, there is no use in flattering ourselves in finding it in the Earl of Derby, probably the man of all others in public affairs who most profoundly dislikes and distrusts republicanism in every form, nor in Mr. Disraeli, who loves it no more than his chief. Those are now, as they always must be, our real allies, who fought the battles of reform and won them in all the great branches of the constitution and of trade. These are our friends now, and wish to remain so. They have the control of the Government, though it is true their strength is principally in their opponents' weakness. If he had felt stronger, I doubt whether Lord John would have issued the Proclamation of neutrality or made his speech. But he seems to have thought himself honestly compelled to do it, and yet has done his best since then to prevent all the practically evil effects that might have sprung from it. In spite of Lord John's declarations to the contrary, Mr. Dudley Mann, it seems, thought a month ago that his Confederacy would be recognized. But he was, as usual, too sanguine, and he can hardly be of that opinion still. If then we really mean to remain on good terms with England, the very last means to do it is to declare hostility to the Liberals and tear down Lord John Russell to put the Earl of Malmesbury in his place.

The furious anger of the American Press has certainly had an effect here in England, though rather an irritating than a friendly one. Evidently that part of the English Press who are, and always have been, our firm friends, find it hard to counteract the effects of such demonstrations as the one in Paris, and those of the New-York *Herald*. It surprises them, too, that our people should pay so much attention to what the London *Times* says, and allow themselves to get so angry at a journal whose very delight and occupation is mischief-making. Nothing pleases the *Times* quite so much as to make people angry. Then they are always at its mercy, and generally ridiculous of their own accord, without even the trouble of a leader. If the Americans would bear in mind with what floods of ridicule and abuse the *Times* has covered Louis Napoleon at the very time when the English Ministry were drawing into closer and closer friendship with him, we should not be so apt to lay this newspaper's sins at the door of the Government.

This week has been marked by only two events of much interest to America. One is the French Proclamation of neutrality, which places France where she is sure to remain, side by side with England, as regards transatlantic matters. If any one in America has been sanguine enough to believe that France would go with us in the event of our having trouble with England, he had better not rely much on such a hope. Napoleon has always held to one policy at least, with good faith, and that is, to keep on good terms with England. He will never, if he can help it, give up the enormous present advantages of this friendship, either for the sake of injuring his uncle's old enemy, or for the sake of the possible future advantages of an alliance with America. At least, such is the order of the day now; and, for my own part, I have neither seen nor heard anything to make me suppose that it was in danger of being changed.

These two regulations of the British and French Governments, in respect to closing their ports to the armed vessels and prizes of each party, seem practically to answer the same purpose, so far as our immediate wants go, as an acceptance of our offer of the four points would have done. What has been decided by England and France as to this offer I have failed to learn. It will be announced, I suppose, in concert, through their Ministers at Washington. It is worth noticing, however, that the French regulation admits the war-vessels to French ports for twenty-four hours, while the English refuses them admission altogether. Both still leave the obnoxious point of placing our Government on equal terms with the insurgents, but practically it works all in our favor, and is no doubt intended as a proof of good will to us. In such a case, unless we really want to quarrel with some one, it seems good sense as well as good policy to accept the measure in the spirit in which it was meant, and that even though it does not come in the form it ought. Mr. Russell's last letter to the *Times* shows pretty clearly (and it has already had a great influence in our favor here,) that if the insurgents were not on an independent footing towards England, our Government would be in great danger of serious embarrassment from not being able to protect British subjects in the Southern States. So that there is no evil without some good; and perhaps it is a fortunate thing for us that things have taken the course they have. Our Ministers seem, at any rate, to have succeeded in repairing, so far as possible, the evil that was done before their arrival, and that without any open quarrel.

The other event of the week which bears on American affairs, has been the announcement of the departure of a body of troops for Canada, avowedly to make up for the drafts which have reduced the army there below its usual standard. Several journals here have attacked the measure as ill-judged, and it is hard to understand why the Government should have taken a step which would so evidently irritate our people at a time when all causes of irritation ought to be avoided. I have heard no good reason given for it. Yet one thing I have heard that may possibly have some connection with it. Being in the city yesterday, I met an acquaintance who asked me whether it was true that our Government were inclined to wish a war with England under the idea that it would close up our domestic divisions. I said that this policy was once a favorite one with some of our statesmen, but things had gone too far for that now, and it would be merely playing into the rebels' hands, and giving them that foreign aid that we were doing all we could to prevent their getting. He replied that he should suppose so, but that that there were rumors current that the President and his Cabinet wanted to bring about a foreign war. He could not say what ground there was for them, but he fancied that they came in private advices from New-York, and seemed to be rather borne out by the last accounts of a new levy of a hundred thousand more men.

If it is true that these stories exist and are currently believed, it may account for the evident fact that this Government is uneasy, and fears being suddenly attacked in Canada. Still it seems strange that the Ministry should take such a step without very positive reasons, and if it really has them, what are they and where do they come from? If left alone, every one here knows that England will begin no war; it's not her interest nor the policy of the Government. What can be her reason then for, taking at such a critical moment, what will evidently be called by everyone a war step? Nothing definite is known here, that I can discover, except the one patent fact that this Government is uneasy about Canada. After the course things have taken here in our favor, there seems no fair reason for this fear, unless it really believes that Mr. Lincoln means to create a war; and if any such belief as this has influenced this Government, you in America are more likely to know the real state of the case and the reasons for the fear, than we on this side.

There is nothing here of much interest now going on. The Ascot races are over, but they seem not to have been so lively as usual; in the first place because *Thormanby*, the winner of last year's Derby, won the race in a canter, without even the show of a fight between him and his next rival; and in the second place because the Queen was not there, and the royal box was empty. I indulged myself in a holiday for the purpose of seeing it, and as the weather was delightful, and the crowd very gay and Summer-like, in muslins and light apparel generally, including thin coats and white hats for the men, nothing was wanting to make the day enjoyable. Those who knew said that the race was a poor one, but one race is generally to ordinary eyes so much like another, that this complaint may be considered the exclusive privilege of the jockeys and turfmen and their imitators. Two of Mr. Ten Broeck's horses have distinguished themselves, winning two of the lesser races.

Parliament, having finished the budget, is amusing itself with squabbles over Church rates and the Galway contract, in which last affair the Irish members have covered themselves with anything but a creditable reputation. They undertook to make a combination to break down the Ministry on this steamer contract matter, and they would have succeeded if a number of English Conservatives had not abstained from voting, disgusted at so evident a case of factiousness. Lord Palmerston added to the sting of their defeat, by ridiculing them unmercifully, and to the immense delight of the House, who roared with laughter at his account of Father Daley's conversation with him. They will probably compromise the matter by making a new contract of some sort.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

A NEUTRAL STAND THE ONLY ONE POSSIBLE FOR ENGLAND.

From the London Globe.

The partisans of the Federal Government in the United States are just now suffering one of the bitterest, and yet one of the commonest, of all human trials. With the keenest sense of injustice, the most royal resentment of a manifest treason, and the most honest consciousness of integrity, they see all the world regarding the rebellion simply as a quarrel. Neither England, nor France, nor any other State, goes into the rights of the question, or supposes there to be any rights or any wrongs in the matter. It sees a civil war; it knows there are armies in the field, that forts have been attacked and taken, and that blood has been shed; and it concludes this to be war, without inquiring into the causes, or the conduct, of the immediate authors. The quarrel is a noisy and obvious fact, which we are obliged to recognize, and which is, indeed, very much in our way. As to the causes and provocations, they do not obtrude themselves so forcibly on our senses as to compel a judgment upon them. So our Government takes note that there is a civil war in the United States, blockading, privateering and all the rest of it, and gives notice that it means to take no part in the war, and offers no encouragement to British subjects to take part in it. If they do, it is at their peril, and they will have to take care of themselves. All this is intensely disagreeable to the zealous citizens of the Northern States, who think Heaven and earth bound to avenge their cause. Never was there such a cause of ill-treatment; never was confidence so abused; never was goodness so ill-requited; but the stupid world takes the affair in the gross, and calls it simply a civil war. Great is the indignation of the Northerners at the promptitude with which Lord John Russell has pledged us to a perfect neutrality, and recognized the Southerners as actual belligerents. Belligerents! There is no word too hard for them in the Northern vocabulary. North of the Potomac they are "rebels," "traitors," "Sepoys," "Blacks," "conspirators," and everything that is bad. England describes them by the term it would apply to an independent nation defending its territory from invasion—"belligerents." The American lawyers and writers admit that we must have come to this at last, and that the same policy which obliges the States themselves to accord to the rebels in arms equal rights of war does even more cogently oblige us to regard them as "belligerents." But they cannot bear to see this done, and done so readily, and in such a cold-blooded manner, as if there were really no right or wrong in the question.

It must be admitted to be very provoking, but it is the way of the world, and there is no help for it. The world has not leisure or authority, or even the power to entertain the question of right; and it can only take a rough external view of the actual disturbance. When the world learns that two partners have quarrelled and set up rival shops, or that father and son, or husband and wife, or two brothers, or parson and 'squire, or any two neighbors, have quarreled, they simply observe that it is a pity people cannot keep from quarreling, and they suppose there must be faults on both sides, and think no more about it. When they fall in with one of the parties in the feud, he disburdens himself of his accumulated wrongs, and, if they cannot run away or stop their ears, they remark listlessly that they cannot give an opinion till they have heard the other side, which, however, they have no wish to hear. What they are concerned with is the breach of the peace and the public scandal, which interferes with their comfort, and solicits a troublesome exercise of their judicial powers. So they shut up both sides with the one summary reply. They are sorry people cannot be quiet, and will take care to keep out of the scrape themselves. In private life this occurs continually, as the imaginary possessor of "the strongest case in the world" has known ere this. As a nation we have had to go through this trial several times. When the Canadians rebelled, the Americans looked on it simply as the quarrel of a harsh father with a froward son, rather too like himself, and they bestowed their sympathy more on the younger than the elder. So, too, did they regard the Repeal agitation—so, too, the Indian mutiny. Both they set down as the natural reaction of independent natures against legal oppression and social contempt. No story of outrages made any difference. It was our duty to satisfy our dependents, and make them more interested in peace and union than in war and revolt. "Here is that old tyrannical mother country again," they exclaimed, "always driving her subjects to rebellion, and then grimacing as if she were the most ill-used of mortals." *Certainly, we never got any sympathy, and when the result seemed to show that the right was on our side—for we brought things round again—the Americans were the last to congratulate us on the triumph of right. We had to do all the work, bear all the odium, and supply all the consolation to ourselves. They saw nothing in the matter but a domestic wrangle, very disgraceful to both parties concerned, and were glad, for the peace of the world and their own comfort, when the disturbance was over.*

In point of fact, the British public has given much more of its sympathy to the Federal cause than the States ever gave to the cause of British sovereignty and union in any of its trials. We were all most ready to treat the secession as a gratuitous breach of the peace, brought about by a treacherous conspiracy; but the British Government had to consider what to do, and the matter pressed for an immediate decision. Ships were fast leaving our ports for the Union, and, if belonging to the Northern States, were liable to be captured by the privateers of the South, or, if British, were liable to be warned off the port of their destination by the cruisers of the North, and captured in case of their neglecting the warning. In the former case the prizes were liable to be brought into our ports and sold. Every packet is now bringing us the tidings of hot war on the whole Southern coast of the Union. Charleston has long been blockaded, and on the 28th the blockade of New-Orleans commenced. Up to the 24th seven valuable prizes had been taken by the Confederacy—ships which but the other day sailed from Liverpool or Havre. Of course, the Federal Government may treat the privateers as pirates if it pleases, and if it is prepared to see a few hundred of its own people hung by way of reprisal; but our concern is with ourselves, and the question is whether we are to consider these as lawful blockades, and these armed vessels as carrying a recognized flag. Are we ready to take up the cause of any British clipper that chooses to set at nought a warning of blockade and push for a port? If we are not, then it becomes necessary to warn our people of the danger they incur by telling them our view of the quarrel. *But this the Americans call "Southern sympathy," as if we could have done otherwise; and it has even been hinted that we might go so far as to give the Confederates the use of our ports. This point is now cleared, and can no longer be made the ground of a ridiculous insinuation; but still we are liable to the charge of not feeling for the North quite so lively an interest as we ought. The truth is, all that we can do is to keep out of the quarrel, which will right itself much better without us than with us.* Even if the Federalists threaten revenge, that cannot possibly make their cause better in our eyes. We do our own duty, and leave them to do theirs, knowing well that we could not do them a greater mischief than by taking their part.

THE RELATIONS OF CANADA.

BRITISH TROOPS NOT NEEDED IN THE PROVINCES.

From the London News.

Certainly the last effect which might have been expected from the American disturbances was the necessity of increasing the British force in Canada. It appears, however, to be settled that an addition of three regiments of infantry, with a corresponding number of artillery, are about to be dispatched to our North American colonies. To mitigate the surprise which such a measure was certain to excite, it has been urged by some official writers that the intended addition will only restore the colonial garrison in these quarters to the strength which was deemed necessary before 1854. *There is no doubt a vague notion that somehow or other the struggle which is now imminent between the Northern and Southern States required some addition to the military force in Canada. It is difficult to appreciate the precise danger which is apprehended. The idea that the Northern States, who are at present straining every nerve to bring an army into the field for the purpose of recovering their position in the South, should suddenly turn round and invade Canada, is a little preposterous.* The idea that fugitive armed bands of either section may cross the Canadian frontier and alarm the peaceable British subjects is equally improbable. In the Italian campaign it is quite true that the Swiss Government sent a corps of observation, not only for the purpose of maintaining their neutrality, but for the purpose of disarming any of the fugitives who crossed the neutral frontier for protection. But the Swiss territory was close upon the combatants. In case of any reverse, it was absolutely certain that the danger apprehended must occur. In America, on the other hand, a similar danger is out of the question. The seat of war is many is many hundreds of miles to the south of the Canadian frontier. A whole band of States is interposed between the British possessions and the contending armies, and it is almost impossible that any armed fugitive should escape across the frontier, or do the slightest damage either to Canadian life or Canadian property. But even if the reasons for sending additional troops to Canada were as clear as in fact they are the reverse, this is not the time when any such addition should be made by the Colonial Minister or the Home Government. It may be that the Horse Guards, with a natural anxiety to find an excuse for keeping up the Army estimates, has moved the Colonial Minister upon the subject. But having yielded to the requisition, the Ministry is responsible. *The Canadians are the best judges whether they stand in need of any additional troops. If their desire still is to remain a portion of the British Empire, and if they apprehend any danger, they ought either to have themselves applied for aid from the Mother Country, or they ought to have been prepared to organize a system of defence at home.* But it does not appear that the Colonial Government has made any requisition for additional troops, or that the colonists themselves believe that they are in any material danger in consequence of the American disturbances. To those who know anything of geography, it would be strange if they did. But even if they have made requisitions, it is clear that they should not have been complied with before the sum to be contributed by the colony had been arranged. The duties which the troops in the North American colonies have to perform are quite as much those of police as of soldiers. Only the other day the British soldier was called upon to put down an election riot. It is simply preposterous to call upon the Imperial exchequer to supply troops for police purposes, or to maintain internal tranquillity in a State enjoying the quasi-independence of Canada. *If 3,000,000 cannot afford to protect their own life and property against marauders, they are not fit for the privileges which they enjoy.* But, in truth, these suppositions are idle. Like shrewd people, the Canadians are very glad to have the aid of the mother country to maintain peace within their borders, or to meet any attempt at invasion from without. So long as the Home Government is ready to supply troops and to pay for them, the Canadians will not stir. There is no need to fear the loyalty of our dependencies, or their desire to maintain their connection with the British Empire. Let them, therefore, be trusted in this vital question of self-defence. Let them be taken into consultation. *If the three regiments which are now about to embark for Canada have been dispatched, not at the request of the Canadian Government, but at the suggestion of the Colonial or War Minister, it is a gross blunder of policy which ought to be remedied without delay.*

THE TROOPS TAKEN OUT BY THE GREAT EASTERN.

In the House of Commons, on June 13, Admiral Duncombe asked the Secretary of the Admiralty whether the Admiralty had taken up the *Great Eastern* for the conveyance of troops to Canada; if so, at what rate per man, how many soldiers were to embark in her, and whether their being sent in that ship was with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War.

Lord C. Paget said the *Great Eastern* had been so far taken up that the Government had come to an arrangement with the owners of that vessel that she should carry out a certain number of troops to Quebec. They would consist of 7 officers, 220 men, and 110 horses of the Royal Artillery; 39 officers, 868 men, and 6 horses of the Thirtieth Regiment; 39 officers, 868 men, and 6 horses of the Sixtieth Regiment; and draughts of various regiments, consisting of 4 officers and 101 men, making altogether 89 officers, 2,056 men, and 122 horses, with the usual proportion of women and children. The rates to be paid were for officers, £18; for men, £5 18s. 6d.; and for horses, £20 each, and for stores in excess of the regulated regimental baggage, £2 10s. per ton. These sums would include messing and every other requisite for the officers, victualling for the men, and forage for the horses. All the necessary fittings would be at the expense of the ship, the Government lending bedding for the voyage. He might also state that the arrangement was made with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State for War. [Hear, hear.]

THE BLOCKADE.

IT MUST BE MADE EFFECTUAL TO BE RESPECTED.

From the London Herald.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The much neglected *Great Eastern*, after all sorts of misadventures, has at last found its way into Government employ, and we venture to think its capacity as a troop-ship will prove so extraordinary as to recommend its permanent appropriation to the Government service. Lord Palmerston's anticipations have, in fact, been already disproved. The intelligence brought by the last mail from America is of a very grave, if not of a startling character, and has compelled the authorities to take immediate steps for placing the defences of our North American dependencies on a proper footing. Three infantry regiments, we are informed, are under orders for Canada, with a corresponding force of artillery. These troops, with all the requisite material, horses, &c., will be easily be stowed away in the *Great Eastern*; and we may hope very soon to hear that there is no need of further anxiety about the safety of British interests on the North American continent. Too much precaution cannot be taken in the present excited state of the Northern portion of the Union. Already we understand meetings have been held and threatening language has been used in districts adjoining the Canadian frontier. Mr. Seward's habitual language and avowed policy in reference to this country place us under no necessity for apologising for any apparent mistrust. Nor can a great Power prudently, or in bare justice to its own rights, maintain an attitude of perfect confidence when its forbearance and neutrality are so violently assailed and so wantonly misrepresented. There is apparently something very mysterious now going on at Charleston. The ports of South Carolina were declared blockaded. The *Niagara* was for some time stationed off the harbor of Charleston, and the blockade was effectively maintained. Suddenly we hear of the departure of the *Niagara* southward. *Such a state of things can hardly fail to produce very mischievous results; and it seems to be inevitable that before long the question of a paper blockade will become a subject of serious discussion.* The Government and the nation have displayed every desire to conciliate American feeling. They sympathize deeply with the Great Republic in its trials. *But neither sympathy for its calamities, respect for its power, nor regard for its threats, must induce a British Minister to forego one iota of the rights of British subjects.* We desire the more earnestly to impress this upon the Foreign Secretary, as it is reported that the strict letter of the law will be rigorously insisted on by the French Government; *that "a mere blockade" will not be allowed to stand in the way of the shipping of cotton from New Orleans to Havre, and that, rather than imperil the interests of the French manufacturers, the French Government would be inclined to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy.* What truth there may be in this rumor we know not. It would not be a new thing to find the French Government acting more energetically for the interests of French subjects than our own for those of the British manufacturer. *But it is obvious that it will not do for Manchester to be dependent upon Havre for its supply of cotton any more than for this country to be indebted to the foreigner for the recognition of her undoubted rights as a neutral Power.*

CONFEDERATE VESSELS IN FOREIGN PORTS.

The following correspondence is published in the London *American*:

U. S. Consulate, Belfast, Ire., June 7, 1861.

Sir: Inclosed I send you copies of a correspondence between Hon. Mr. Adams, United States Minister, and myself, in relation to certain irregularities in ship's papers, recently arrived at this port from New-Orleans—and as the same is important to ship's masters you may be conferring a favor upon them by giving the same an insertion in your valuable journal.

THEO. FREAN, U. S. Consul.

To the Editor of the London American:

Consulate of the United States of America, }
Belfast, May 28, 1861. }

Hon. Charles F. Adams, Envoy Extraordinary, &c.:

Sir: The crew list of the American bark *Ivanhoe*, of Bath, and *Caphas Starret*, of Rockland, Me., lately arrived at this port, purporting to have been issued from the Custom-house, and bearing the certificate of Thomas Shields, Deputy Collector at New-Orleans, who, as I am informed by the masters of said vessels, acts under, and claims to derive authority from the State of Louisiana, and a Government said to exist at Montgomery, Ala.; the clearances of said vessels are from the same authority, but the shipping articles are in due form dated at New-Orleans, and bear the usual heading, "United States of America."

Not recognizing this right of the State of Louisiana to usurp the powers belonging solely to the General Government at Washington, and looking upon the pretended Government at Montgomery as insurrectionary, rebellious and treasonable, and not recognizing its existence, jurisdiction or authority in any way or manner whatsoever; and being anxious, so far as in my power lies, to exert to the utmost the authority in me vested, and any influence that I may possess in maintaining the Union of the United States of America and the due enforcement of its laws, I take the liberty of laying the matter before you, in order that I may, at your earliest convenience, receive such instructions in the premises as the nature of the case requires. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, THEO. FREAN, U. S. Consul.

Legation of the United States, }
London, June 4, 1861. }

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th May last, making certain inquiries touching the irregularities in the papers of the American bark *Ivanhoe*, of Bath, and the *Cephas Starret*, of Rockland, Me., lately arrived at Belfast.

It may be as well to establish the rule once for all, that no papers whatever, issued from a power in the United States purporting to be adverse to that known and established by Constitution and the law of the United States, can be deemed worthy of recognition by the officers of the United States. The people of the State of Louisiana are now known to be in a state of open rebellion. Hence, no ship's papers issued from any source established by them whatever, within the Custom-house or outside of it, is to be considered as of more worth than if issued by an equal number of irresponsible individuals. The same rule may be held to apply in any similar case.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

THE REBELS NOT ENTITLED TO RECOGNITION.

From the London Globe.

The independence of territories claiming to form new independent political unities may be recognized for one of two reasons—either because they have, *de facto*, established their independence for themselves, or because we have some sufficient motive for helping to establish it for them. *Now, it will scarcely be contended that this Southern Confederacy have done anything yet to make good their claim to foreign political recognition.* Will it be contended that there is anything in their quarrel to enlist our sympathies in their favor, and to lead us to recognize an independence not as yet established, because we think it might be better, on the whole, that it should be established? Nations must translate their thoughts into actions, or in default of will, or of power to do so, will best consult their dignity by forbearing to give official expression to them. *But can it seriously be imagined that this country would take action of any sort whatever to assist the establishment of a Confederacy which bases its polity on the unchecked extension of Slavery?* Mr Gregory may very possibly be right in believing that the least of the evils, between which only there seems to be a choice at present, would be the pacific separation of the Free States from those which may be distinguished as the permanently slave-holding ones—so far as anything like permanence can be safely predicated of their at present highly precarious, not to say perilous "domestic institution." But, right or wrong, the honorable member for Galway county has shown no reason to suppose that our recognition of the Southern Confederacy—which would not, and could not, be coupled with any action in its favor—would have any tendency to promote the pacific conclusion which we doubt not it is his sincere aim to accelerate.

The London Times Correspondent at the South.

HIS VISIT TO NEW-ORLEANS—COMPLAINTS AS TO THE TREATMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS—THE BLOCKADE.

New-Orleans, Saturday, June 25, 1861.

There are doubts arising in my mind respecting the number of armed men actually in the field in the South, and the amount of arms in the possession of the Federal forces. The constant advertisements and appeals for "a few more men to complete" such and such companies, furnish some sort of evidence that men are still wanting. But a painful and startling insight into the manner in which "volunteers" have been sometimes obtained, has been afforded to me in New-Orleans. In no country in the world have outrages on British subjects been so frequent and so wanton as in the States of America. They have been frequent, perhaps, because they have generally been attended with impunity.

Englishmen, however, will be still a little surprised to hear that within a few days British subjects living in New-Orleans have been seized, knocked down, carried off from their labor at the wharf and the workshop, and forced by violence to serve in the "Volunteer" ranks! These cases are not isolated. They are not in twos and threes, but in tens and twenties; they have not occurred stealthily or in by-ways; they have taken place in the open day and in the streets of New-Orleans. These men have been dragged along like felons, protesting in vain that they were British subjects. Fortunately, their friends bethought them that there was still a British Consul in the city, who would protect his countrymen—English, Irish or Scotch. Mr. Mure, when he heard of the reports and of the evidence, made energetic representations to the authorities, who, after some evasion, gave orders that the impressed "Volunteers" should be discharged, and the "Tiger Rifles" and other companies were deprived of the services of thirty-five British subjects whom they had taken from their usual avocations. The Mayor promises it shall not occur again. It is high time that such acts should be put a stop to, and that the mob of New-Orleans should be taught to pay some regard to the usages of civilized nations. There are some strange laws here and elsewhere in reference to compulsory service on the part of foreigners which it would be well to inquire into, and Lord John Russell may be able to deal with them at a favorable opportunity. As to any liberty of opinion or real freedom here, the boldest Southerner would not dare to say a shadow of either exists. It may be bad as bad in the North for all I know, but it must be remembered that in all my communications I speak of things as they appear to me to be in the place where I am at the time. The most cruel and atrocious acts are perpetrated by the rabble who style themselves citizens. The national failing of curiosity and prying into other people's affairs is now rampant, and assumes the name and airs of patriotic vigilance. Every stranger is watched, every word is noted, espionage commands every key-hole and every letter-box; love of country takes to eavesdropping, and freedom shaves men's heads, and packs men up in boxes for the utterance of "Abolition sentiments." In this city there is a terrible substratum of crime and vice, violence and misery, and murder, over which the wheels of the Cotton King's chariot rumble gratingly, and on which rest in dangerous security the feet of his throne. There are numbers of negroes who are sent out on the streets every day, with orders not to return with less than 85 cents—anything more they can keep. But if they do not gain that—about 3s. 6d. a day—they are liable to punishment; they may be put into jail on charges of laziness, and may be flogged *ad libitum*, and are sure to be half starved. Can anything, then, be more suggestive than this paragraph, which appeared in last night's paper: "*Only* three Coroners' inquests were held yesterday on persons found drowned in the river; names unknown?" The italics are mine. Over and over again has the boast been repeated to me that on the plantations lock and key are unknown or unused in the planters' houses. But in the cities they are much used, though scarcely trusted. It appears, indeed, that unless a slave has made up his or her mind to incur the dreadful penalties of flight there would be no inducement to commit theft, for money or jewels would be useless; search would be easy, detection nearly certain. That all the slaves are not indifferent to the issues before them is certain. At the house of a planter the other day one of them asked my friend, "Will we be made to work, massa, when ole English come?" An old domestic in the house of a gentleman in this city said, "There are few whites in this place who ought not to be killed for their cruelty to us." Another said, "Oh, just wait till they attack Pickens!" These little hints are significant enough, coupled with the notices of runaways and the lodgments in the police jails, to show that all is not quiet beneath the surface. The holders, however, are firm, and there have been many paragraphs stating that the slaves have contributed to the various funds for State defence, and they generally show the very best spirit.

By the proclamation of Gov. Magoffin, a copy of which I inclose, you will see that the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and Commander-in-Chief of all her military forces on land or water, warns all States, separated or united, especially the United States and the Confederate States, that he will fight their troops if they attempt to enter his Commonwealth. Thus, Kentucky sets up for herself, while Virginia is on the eve of destruction, and an actual invasion has taken place of her soil. It is exceedingly difficult of comprehension that, with the numerous troops, artillery and batteries which the Confederate journals asserted to be in readiness to repel attack, an invasion, which took place in face of the enemy, and was effected over a broad river with shores readily defensible, should have been unresisted. Here it is said there is a mighty plan, in pursuance of which the United States troops are to be allowed to make their way into Virginia, that they may at some convenient place, be eaten up by their enemies; and if we hear that the Confederates at Harper's Ferry retain their position one may believe some such plan really exists, although it is rather doubtful strategy to permit the United States' forces to gain possession of the right bank of the Potomac. Should the position at Harper's Ferry be really occupied with a design of using it as a *point d'appui* for movements against the North, and any large number of troops be withdrawn from Annapolis, Washington, and Baltimore, so as to leave those places comparatively undefended, an irruption in force of the Confederates on the right flank and in rear of Gen. Scott's army, might cause most serious inconvenience and endanger his communications, if not the possession of the places indicated.

Looking at the map, it is easy to comprehend that a march southwards from Alexandria could be combined with an effective movement by the forces said to be concentrated in and around Fortress Monroe, so as to place Richmond itself in danger, and if any such measure is contemplated, a battle must be fought in that vicinity, or the *prestige* of the South will receive very great damage. It is impossible for any one to understand the movements of the troops on both sides. Three companies are scattered broadcast over the enormous expanse of the States, and where concentrated in any considerable numbers, seem to have had their position determined rather by local circumstances than by consideration connected with the general plan of a large campaign.

In a few days the object of the recent movements will be better understood, and it is probable that your correspondent at New-York will send, by the same mail which carries this, exceedingly important information to which I, in my present position, can have no access. The influence of the blockade will be severely felt, combined with the strict interruption of all intercourse by the Mississippi. Although the South boasts of its resources, and of its amazing richness and abundance of produce, the constant advice in the journals to increase the breadth of land under corn, and to neglect the cotton crop in consideration of the paramount importance of the cause, indicate an apprehension of a scarcity of food if the struggle be prolonged.

Under any circumstances, the patriotic ladies and gentlemen who are so anxious for the war must make up their minds to suffer a little in the flesh. All they can depend on is a supply of home luxuries; Indian corn and wheat, the flesh of pigs, eked out with a small supply of beef and mutton, will constitute the staple of their food. Butter there will be done, and wine will speedily rise to an enormous price. Nor will coffee or tea be had except at a rate which will place them out of the reach of the mass of the community. The blockade is not yet enforced here, and the privateers of the port are extremely active, and have captured vessels with more energy than wisdom.

The day before yesterday ships belonging to the United States in this river were seized by the Confederation authorities, on the ground that war had broken out, and that the time of grace accorded to the enemy's traders had expired. Great was the rush to the Consul's office to transfer the menaced property from ownership under the Stars and Stripes to British hands, but Mr. Mure refused to recognise any transaction of the kind, unless sale *bona fide* had been effected, before the action of the Confederate Marshals.

At Charleston the blockade has been raised, owing, apparently, to some want of information or of means on the part of the United States Government, and considerable inconvenience may be experienced by them in consequence.

On the 11th, the United States steam frigate *Niagara* reappeared outside and warned off several British ships, and on the 13th. she was visited by Mr. Bunch, our consul, who was positively assured by the officers on board, that eight or ten vessels would be down to join in enforcing the blockade. On the 15th, however, the *Niagara* depated. leaving the port open, and several vessels have since run in and obtained fabulous freights, suggesting to the minds of the owners of the vessels which were warned off, the propriety of making enormous demands for compensation. The Southerners generally believe not only that their Confederacy will be acknowledged, but that the blockade will be disregarded by England. Their affection for her is proportionably prodigious, and reminds one of the intensity of the gratitude which consists in lively expectations of favours to come.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

The correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Camp Pickens, at Manassas Junction, June 13, says:

"I should not be surprised at any moment if this place were attacked, and yet I should not wonder if it were a month before a battle takes place in this region. It will be upon this spot, I think, and I tell you it will be a desperate one. We can defend ourselves against three times our number, with a thousand or two more men added to our force. We have had several captures and accidents here lately—one to-day, a member of the Powhatan Troop shot by a sentry. Capt. Cabell, Dick K. and Denson were near being killed by their own picket guard a night or two since. They were imprudent enough to go out late at night and saluted their guard, after having told them that no relief would come to them that night. They were mistaken for the enemy's picket, and were fired at; a shot passed close to Cabell's ear. They had to lie down on the ground all night, for fear of being shot. Things are getting very nervous and warm all along our outposts. The pickets of the enemy are picked off every night by parties of scouts. Ben McCulloch's men are in the neighborhood, and, it is said, never take a prisoner. They go dressed in citizens' clothes, well armed, sleep anywhere, and won't tell anybody where they are going or who commands them, or where their head-quarters are. The enemy has been quite bold in his approaches to our outposts until lately, when he thinks it unwholesome. I always told you we could whip them two to one with our infantry, provided the batteries of the United States Army are not in the neighborhood.

I have had the pleasure of a good look at Beauregard at his head-quarters. They were at tea; he was sitting with his cap on, and his aids about him. Col. Jones is our Chief of Artillery, and invited me to supper with them, but as I had supped I declined. Beauregard is a small, well-knit figure of a man, with a sanguino-bilious face, a thoughtful eye, that seems looking above the horizon of other men's mental operations, and withal impresses you with the confidence of one perfectly self-reliant and self-poised. He is plain and simple in manner, prompt in action, and commands the entire respect of all about him. I noticed that after tea an officer approached him on business, made his communication, was listened to, was replied to, and disappeared; all as promptly and in as short a time as it could have been done. Our camp has assumed a much more military and systematic form since his arrival. His military character and energy have already stamped themselves upon the heretofore singular mass of men, music and bayonets that were assembled here.

Bonham, I take it, is a Jack-at-all trades of a soldier, full of fun, fight and frolic—a gentleman, an Ex-Congressman; would go dancing joyously, with the 'light of battle' upon his face, into the fray, utterly regardless of consequences, whereas Beauregard sees the enemy as the Highland hunter scents the deer—is wary, cool and wise, and when the game thinks he is safe, and has deceived his pursuer, is suddenly struck as by lightning. So, I think, will the enemy feel the sting of his genius. His Gallic blood gives warmth to a nature that otherwise might be phlegmatic. He has a peculiarity which is always characteristic of a mind capable of enlarged and comprehensive scope; he seems, abstracted, withdrawn from the ordinary incidents and occurrences that occupy the attention of people generally, hence he is either looking down with thoughtful air, or stands with his head erect, as if scanning facts far beyond the attention of those around him. Although small of stature, Col. —— says that he is the most powerfully muscular man he ever saw. Well, I must excuse myself in thus dwelling upon this our hero, as I am sure the day will come when the Muse of History will either celebrate his fame in her eternal annals, or consign him to everlasting obscurity. He is no ordinary personage, and cannot remain a negative. His is a purpose to do or die, in its largest meaning. When Lord Nelson remarked that victory or Westminster Abbey should be his, on his way to Trafalgar, his purpose was not more lofty, his patriotism not more exalted than is that which fires the heart of this glowing emanation of tropical growth, this earnest combination of the Franco-American nature."

ROUT OF THE REBELS AT ROMNEY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. WALLACE.

To Major-Gen. Patterson, Chambersburgh, Penn.:

Dear Sir: Having been notified that several hundred troops were quartered at Romney, Hampshire County, Va., drilling there, impressing Union men, and in other ways oppressing loyal citizens, I determined to disperse them, if possible. For that purpose I left Cumberland at 10 o'clock on the 11th inst., with eight companies, in all about 800 men, and by railway went to New-Creek Station, 21 miles distant. A little after 4 o'clock I started my men across the mountains, 23 miles off, intending to reach the town by 8 o'clock in the morning. The road was very fatiguing and rough, leading along high bluffs and narrow passes which required great caution in passing—so much, indeed, that with the utmost industry I did not get near Romney until about 8 o'clock.

In a pass, a mile and a half this side of the town, my advance guard was fired upon by a mounted picket of the enemy, who dashed ahead and alarmed the rebels. In fact, I afterwards learned that they had notice of my coming full an hour before my arrival.

In approaching the place it was necessary for me to cross a bridge over the South Branch of the Potomac. A reconnoissance satisfied me that the passage of the bridge would be the chief obstacle in my way, although I could distinctly see the enemy drawn up on the bluff, which is the town site, supporting a battery of two guns, planted so as to sweep the road completely.

I directed my advance guard to cross the bridge on a run, leap down the embankment at the further entrance, and observe the windows of a large brick house not further off than seventy-five yards. Their appearance was the signal for an assault. A warm fire opened from the house, which the guard returned with no other loss than the wounding of a sergeant. The firing continued several minutes. I led a second company across the bridge, and by following up a ravine got them into a position that soon drove the enemy from the house and into a mountain to its rear.

My attention was then turned to the battery on the hill. Instead of following the road, as the rebels expected, I pushed five companies in skirmishing order and at double-quick time up a hill to the right, intending to get around the left flank of the enemy, and cut off their retreat. Hardly had my companies deployed and started forward, and got within rifle range, before the rebels limbered up and got off over the bluff in the hottest haste. Between their position and that of my men was a deep, precipitous gorge, the crossing of which occupied about ten minutes. When the opposite ridge was gained we discovered the rebels, indiscriminately blent with a mass of women and children, flying as for life from the town. Having no horse, pursuit of the cannoniers was out of the question, as they went off under whip and spur. After that I quietly marched into the place, and took possession of the empty houses and a legion of negroes, *who alone seemed unscared at our presence.* After searching the town for arms, camp equipage, &c., I returned to Cumberland by the same road, reaching camp at 11 o'clock at night. My return was forced, owing to the fact that there was not a mile on the road that did not offer half a dozen positions for the ruin or rout of my regiment by a much smaller force.

The loss of the rebels we have not been able to accurately ascertain. A citizen of Romney admitted two killed; my own surgeon dressed the wound of one man.

A number of tents were taken; quite a number of guns were destroyed; and, among others, we have a Major Isaac Vandever prisoner—a gentleman who, from accounts, has been very active in exciting rebellion, organizing troops and impressing loyal citizens. I have also an excellent assortment of surgical stores, which, with the tents, I have taken the liberty to convert.

My regiment behaved admirably, attacking coolly and in excellent order. When all behaved gallantly, I cannot single out officers for praise. Sufficient to say, they conducted themselves like veterans, and in such a manner as to entitle them to your confidence in any field.

I beg to call your attention to the length of our march, eighty-seven miles in all, forty-six of which was on foot, over a continuous succession of mountains, made in twenty-four hours, without rest, and varied by a brisk engagement, without leaving a man behind; and what is more, my men are ready to repeat it to-morrow.

I have already received your approval of my enterprise, for which I am very much obliged.

One good result has come of it. The loyal men in that region have taken heart. Very shortly, I think, you will hear of another Union company from that district. Moreover, it has brought home to the insolent "chivalry" a wholesome respect for Northern prowess. Very truly, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Col. Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers.
Dan. Macauley, Adjutant.

A LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Some days ago we announced that Chas. H. Foster had announced himself as a Union candidate in the First Congressional District of North Carolina. The following is his address to the "Freemen" of that District. It is dated Murfreesboro', June 18:

Fellow-citizens: I hereby announce myself as an Unconditional Union candidate for the Congress of the United States from this District.

The usurpations of your Governor and the revolutionary acts of your Convention cannot command the acquiescence of loyal citizens. They are utterly without authority; they have no validity in law or public exigency, and impose no binding obligation upon the people. Your allegiance to the Federal Union remains first and highest, and there is no fealty that can conflict with or override it.

A law of North Carolina fixes the first Thursday of August as the day of election for your Representatives in Congress. The default or malfeasance of no seditious Governor or other public functionary can defeat or impair your right of representation in the councils of the nation. It is your privilege to go to the polls, on the day designated by the statute of the State, and cast your ballots without fear or intimidation. You will be protected in the exercise of the sacred right of franchise to the full extent of the power of the Government.

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.

FACTS CLEARLY STATED.

Dr. W. B. Hurley, late editor of the Nashville *Democrat*, recently silenced by the mob, has a communication in the Washington *Republican*, pointing out the real causes of the present condition of our country. He says:

"The free-soil element of the old Democratic and Whig Parties North, breaking loose from their old party alliance and forming a new party, made it very evident to the party leaders in the South that the power they had so long held must soon depart. * * * *

These ambitious aspirants, seeing the control of the Government was likely to pass out of their hands, commenced at once the work of poisoning the minds of the people against the North. All manner of falsehood and misrepresentation was resorted to. If a statesman or editor South dared to defend the North against these false charges, the cry was immediately raised that they were not true to the *South*; that they were rendering to the North for political preferment; and hence many of the best men of the South have been excluded from the councils of the nation, and their places filled with ultra men. Yancy, Rhett, Davis, and a number of leaders among the original Secessionists, plotted the destruction of the Government, for several years taught treason, and, when charged with a design to break up and destroy it, would deny it, and proclaim Union sentiments—thus, by degrees, 'educating the Southern mind and firing the Southern heart,' to be precipitated into rebellion. At first our people almost unanimously condemned these evil teachings. But, by slow and cautious steps these Catalines of America insinuated their treasonable dogmas, sometimes under the guise of *States rights, Southern rights*, and State equality. * * * The heart and mind of the South being 'fixed and educated,' the traitorous official, Floyd, having shipped arms South for the rebels, and, having a full understanding with President Buchanan that he would not *coerce* the rebels, all things being ready, the work of precipitating commenced." * * * * *

A CRY FOR ARMS.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 6th inst. contains the following proclamation concerning the immediate manufacture of weapons and munitions of war:

To the Citizens of the Confederate States of America:

We are on the eve of what may prove a long and bloody war. The best citizens of our country are to be opposed in battle by the hireling hordes of the North. The victory is generally with those who are best drilled and armed with the most approved weapons. Our enemies have all the means at hand for constructing the most destructive weapons of war. Our country, in this respect, is almost destitute; our supplies from foreign countries have been cut off. The present stores must be soon exhausted. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, to provide at an early day against all contingencies. All preliminary preparations have been made to commence immediately, on a large scale, the manufacture of all implements and munitions of war that we may need. Southern talent stands ready to labor in the cause of Southern freedom. Our Government will look to private enterprise to supply its wants. Those who have gone forth to fight the battles of our country demand of us that they should not be left without the most improved means of defence against their enemies. Our best interests call on us for the immediate commencement of this important work. Capital is now wanted, and we confidently appeal to the patriotic feelings of the people of the Confederate States to aid us in carrying out this enterprise. As an investment there is no better opportunity at present offering.

THOS. E. McNIEL,
Acting Superintendent, Macon, Ga.

"LINCOLN'S IMPUDENCE."

Under this caption the Richmond *Enquirer* of June 13 says:

A piece of impertinence, entirely in character with Lincoln's Government, was attempted towards Gov. Letcher, which was promptly and pointedly repelled. A pardon was sent from Lincoln to the Governor for a convict in the Penitentiary, who had been sentenced for robbing the mail by the late Federal Court in this city, which the Governor returned with the following letter:

Executive Department,
Richmond, Va., June 7, 1861.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

Sir: I am instructed by His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, to return to you the accompanying documents from the Department of State U. S. A.

The Commonwealth of Virginia not being one of the United States of America, the power of the Chief Executive of that nation is not recognized by the Government of this State. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. BASSET FRENCH,
A. D. C. to the Governor of Virginia.

COL. W. H. EMORY.

This officer, Lieut.-Colonel of the Third Cavalry, regular army, has gone to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of receiving the officers of his regiment who have been ordered to report to him, and of establishing recruiting stations in Western Pennsylvania and the adjoining counties of Ohio.

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON CROP.

R. R. Cuyler, who has been appointed agent of the Confederate States to receive subscriptions of cotton, rice, and other produce "for the defence of the country," has issued a circular in Savannah, in which he states:

"Already in other parts of Georgia very liberal subscriptions have been made, and it is believed that the planters of this section will respond promptly to this call of our country upon them. Factors of the planters will sell their produce, and for the subscriptions will receive the bonds of the Government, drawing eight per cent. interest semi-annually. A better investment cannot be found. Subscriptions addressed to the undersigned, at Savannah, will be received until the 15th day of July next. Congress is to meet at Richmond on the 20th day of July next, and it is necessary to report before the last-mentioned day.

Capital $1,000,000. Ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The manufacture of this company will consist of

Artillery—For sea coast, garrison, siege, field and every use.

Small Arms—Rifles, muskets, pistols, swords, bayonets.

Laboratory Stores—Gun caps, fuses, priming, tubes, port fires.

Projectiles—Shot, shell, balls, rockets, &c., gunpowder, military stores.

As soon as $300,000 is subscribed, the company will be regularly organized, and work immediately commenced. A part of the machinery which will be necessary has already been ordered and in course of construction. Books for subscriptions will be opened in all the principal towns and cities of the Confederate States on the 1st June. Installments on shares will not be called for until the company is regularly organized.

E. LOWELL, Agent for Savannah.

LOYAL AMERICANS ABROAD.

THOSE WHITWORTH RIFLED CANNON.

The *Kangaroo* brought from Liverpool fifty-two packages, containing 3,000 rounds of ammunition and other material, completing the order for the battery of six Whitworth guns. These were consigned to Mr. Henry F. Spaulding, and now all that is needed is the machinery for making the projectiles, which will arrive here in a few days. In a private note to Mr. Spaulding, dated Manchester, June 11, Mr. R. G. Moulton says:

"I am in receipt of your favor of 28th ult., also the newspapers you have been so kind as to send me, noticing the donation of these guns to the Government. I regret the individuality which has been given to this movement, and the prominence in which my name has been made to figure in the newspaper comments. Others have been quite as active as myself, particularly my good friend R. B. Perry, of Samuel McLean & Co., of New-York, who has cooperated with me from the very beginning. Then again, reference was made to the loyal Americans of "Manchester and Liverpool," when the two first guns were sent off. The funds up to that time had been derived from those two sources, but since then the Americans in Paris have contributed some £1,700. Our fellow-countryman, W. S. Stell, Esq., of this place, was in Paris, on a visit, at the time, and was instrumental in getting this subscription, assisted by a Committee of gentlemen, prominent among whom were James G. Tucker, Esq., Henry Wood, Esq., and Geo. B. English, Esq. Dr. McClintock, the resident Minister in Paris, and Dr. Evans, of Paris, were also very enthusiastic and earnest in the work. Henry Burgh, Esq., of New-York, now resident in London, exerted himself in that city. They are *all* Americans and animated to a man with a loyal and generous enthusiasm, and I beg that due credit may be given them through the columns of the Times and *Tribune*."

A FEMALE REBEL.

In a letter from Harper's Ferry to the Louisville *Courier*, dated June 8, "Se De Kay" says: In the dearth of other news, let me give you another instance of the lovely devotion of women to our noblest and most glorious of all causes. Very recently, Mrs. Bradley Johnson, of Frederick, Maryland, wife of a leading lawyer and daughter of Romulous M. Saunders, formerly Minister to Spain, hearing that the Baltimore regiment, stationed at this point, were not adequately armed and equipped, determined to remedy the defect. Alone she journeyed to North Carolina, her native State, and there, before a meeting of prominent citizens, explained the object of her mission. But a few words of her eloquent and pleading tongue were necessary. Five hundred of the most approved rifles were instantly supplied, beside clothing and accoutrements of all descriptions. She returned here, and was received with the honors due a worthy woman, who had nobly accomplished her patriotic mission. But this is not the only feat of Mrs. Johnsons worth recording. On her route homeward, while passing over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, her suspicions (womanly, and of course more acute) were aroused by the *appearance* of a man on the train. She inveigled the fellow into conversation, and finally elicited from him such expressions of sympathy for the North, as to justify an officer being called, and an arrest made. He proved to be a Mr. McKenzie, of Alexandria, and a paid spy in the service of Lincoln's Government.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

A letter from Santa Fé, dated June 3, says:

"The Narajoes, on the 16th ult., killed the keeper of the toll-gate on the Abiquiu and Pajoso road. On the same day the same party attacked some Mexican citizens, killing one and mortally wounding another. These outrages were committed on Tuesday, and on the subsequent Saturday two Americans were murdered in the same vicinity. They were supposed to be on their way from the San Juan. Within the past two weeks five Americans and three Mexicans have been killed and scalped on the Animas road by those devils incarnate.

Major Sibley and Lieut. Baker go South by to-morrow's stage. It is believed that they purpose joining the Southern army. The Mesilla *Times* of the 25th ult. informs us of the resignation of Capt. Thomas Claiborne and Lieuts. William H. Jackson and H. C. McNeil, recently stationed at Fort Staunton. Lieut. McNeil some time since received a commission in the Southern army. Other resignations will soon take place."

NEGLECT OF TROOPS.

The Washington *Republican* gives Gov. Morgan this gentle hint:

"Some of the regiments arriving here a month ago have not yet been provided by their States with means to discharge the bills for their subsistence incurred on their arrival here. The two regiments in regard to which this complaint is most decided are from New-York. We call Gov. Morgan's attention to this matter, with confidence it will be at once attended to.

THE SKIRMISH AT VIENNA.

We learn, from the Charleston *Mercury*, that the Southern men at Vienna were a part of Col. Maxcy Gregg's First Regiment of South Carolinians. They were reconnoitering and were on their way to the Falls of the Potomac. They were accompanied by two companies of horse and had two guns only.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 342, 343, 345, 346, 347, 348.

Special Term.—Same as yesterday, with addition of No. 370.

Circuit—*Short Causes*.—Nos. 3850, 1506, 2735, 3338, 4069, 4100, 4311, 4345, 4405, 1509, 2236½, 2760, 3802, 4144, 4332, 4367, 4369, 4406½, 4413, 4415, 1216, 1279, 1961, 2667, 3366, 3502, 3456, 3614, 3876, 3998, 4015, 4077, 4031, 4040, 4055, 4056, 4140, 4286½, 4291, 4308, 4310, 4338, 4427, 3956½, 4264, 4417, 2848, 4398½, 4268, 3958, 4284, 3796, 4300, 4133, 1305, 4441½.

The Case of Engine Company No. 18, Disbanded by the Fire Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People ex rel. James Connolly vs. The Fire Commissioners.—This case was stated in the Times in May last, and once before. The facts are familiar, and will be brought fully to mind by the opinion of the Court granting a mandamus:

Hogeboom, J.—The relator asks for a mandamus directing the defendants to return their proceedings disbanding Engine Company No. 18, and expelling some and suspending others of the members, to the Common Council for a review or appeal.

The evidence does not show distinctly at what time the Commissioners acted in making the order, but from dates given, I conclude it was some time in the month of March, 1861.

Having passed the order of expulsion and disbanding the company, the company were directed to deliver up their badges. The only right of the relator to have this writ granted must be founded on a right of review by the Common Council over these proceedings. It is conceded such right does not now exist, whether it existed when the Commissioners acted, depend upon the construction of the amended statute as passed in 1861.

The 10th and 11th sections of the act of 1855, provided for a review by the Common Council in requiring their approval.

This provision requiring the approval of the Common Council was not affected by any provision of the act of 1861 amending the act of 1855, so far as related to the suspension or removal and disbanding the firemen of any company, and the approval of the Common Council was just as necessary after the passage of the act of 1861 as it was before, to make such expulsion or suspension valid.

It is not necessary to inquire whether the Commissioners have power merely to disband a company for violating the laws governing the Department, because that section does not authorize the suspension or removal of the members of the company. The action complained of included with disbanding of the company, the suspension of some of the members and expulsion of others.

After this act of 1861 was passed, or simultaneously with it, on the same day, an act was passed, creating a Board of Commissioners of Appeals, and giving to the aggrieved party a right of appeal to this Board, and it was contended, in opposition to this application, that the appeal should be to this Board, and not to the Common Council.

The answer to this objection is that whatever effect may be given to that statute hereafter, it had no force or effect when this action of the Board of Commissioners took place.

That statute did not take effect till the second Tuesday of June.

Prior to that day it was imperative—it neither gave nor took away any rights previously existing, nor did it in any way affect the provisions of the act of 1855.

No right of appeal was given under it to any party prior to the second Tuesday of June, 1861, nor could any appeal after that time be taken from any action of the Commissioners of the Fire Department before that act took effect.

I have no doubt that the action of the Commissioners in suspending and removing the members of this company was incomplete without the approval of the Common Council.

The motion for the mandamus is therefore granted.

S. Jones for relator; Rankin & Rooney for Commissioners.

The Williamsburgh Ferry Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Ingraham.

Wm. W. Winans et al vs. The Williamsburgh Ferry Company et al.—The plaintiffs sue as assignees of Oliver Charlick, for an accounting by the Williamsburgh Ferry Company and other defendants, for the income and profits of the Grand-street and Peck-slip Ferries to Williamsburgh. The Williamsburgh Ferry Company—Wm. Wall and R. M. Demill—are the only defendants who litigated, and they allege that Charlick's interest in the lease, which is the foundation of the action, was only nominal. They deny that Charlick or those claiming now as plaintiffs—his assignees—ever paid any portion of the rent or contributed any capital. It is alleged that a stock company used the franchise, and that the profits had been divided among the various stockholders without notice of any claim by the plaintiffs. The lease was dated Sept. 12, 1848, and was soon after authorized, but, as alleged, before it was delivered, Charlick became hostile to his associates, and directed the Corporation not to deliver it to them. He had received $2,000 from his associates as a consideration for his aid, and in October, 1848, he received from Withers and others $5,000 for his opposition. From the time of the assignment by Charlick to Withers and others, these assignees and Charlick did all in their power to destroy the lease. There was no evidence of the value of the one-fifth or of the whole of the lease. The facts found by the Referee are unimportant. The conclusions of law are that the plaintiffs cannot recover. The ground was, that the paper between the Corporation and Charlick was, though in the form of a lease, yet a contract, in which there were provisions founded on personal reliance on the grantees or lessees.

The plaintiffs losing their case below, appealed to this branch of the Court, contending that no defence had been established, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment, having established every allegation they set up.

The respondents answer by the following points:

1. The Referee was right in dismissing the complaint, for the reasons stated in his report. No one of the five persons named in the lease could, without the assent of the corporation and of the other four, assign to a stranger his share in the lease. Though a lease in form and name, it contained provisions which made it a contract for the performance of acts which required capital, skill and personal responsibility and reliance by the corporation on the lessees.

The lessees entered into a contract with the Corporation "for the faithful and proper conducting of the said ferries." Charlick and his associates bound themselves, each for himself and each for all, to the Corporation, that during the term they would perform what was required by the contract. The duty was a joint performance—the right was to take the profits of the joint performance. The duty was a condition precedent. While the duty remained unperformed, as it did in this case, no right to profits accrued. The whole case is this—five men agreed to do a thing—one neglects—four perform tee whole work—the fifth opposes and endeavors to defeat the entire performance after the work is done; the one who not only violated his duty, but sold what he had no right to sell, and for the purpose of defeating the performance on the part of his associates, asks one-fifth of the proceeds of the labor, capital and skill of the four.

2. If authorities are wanted that persons standing in this relation, viz., holding adversely, were not entitled to an accounting for the proceeds of the property, which is claimed in common, they may be found the cases following. Decision reserved.

Mott & Casey for appellants; Gilbert Dean for respondents.

The Title to Private Letters—The Suit to Recover Letters of Gen. Washington on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Gould, Ingraham and Mullen.

William Eyre and wife vs. Edward Y. Higbee and wife.—This case has been several times reported in this paper. A full statement was given in the Times of June 25, 1860. The action is to recover letters written by Gen. Washington to Col. Leor, claimed by the plaintiffs as personal representatives of Leor. The case is now on appeal from the report of a Referee (James T. Brady) in the case, in favor of the plaintiffs. Mr. Brady found in favor of the plaintiffs upon the ground that the defendants were strangers, (not relatives,) waiving any opinion upon the question of title as between the writer and the party receiving a letter—whether the writer could demand the return of a letter and enforce the demand, or whether the receiver was entitled to possession. The case was now argued and decision reserved.

Henry A. Cram for plaintiffs; E. W. Stoughton for defendants.

The Privateers of Jefferson Davis in Court.

EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER J. BUCHANAN HENRY.

By the order of the District-Attorney, the Marshal yesterday brought into the Grand Jury Room, in the building of the United States Courts, in Chambers-street, T. Harrison Baker and the rest of his fellow-privateers, for examination before Commissioner Henry, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, appeared for the Government.

Upon opening the case, it was announced by Mr. Harleston, first officer of the *Savannah*, that his counsel, Mr. Daniel Lord and Mr. I. R. I. Bowdoin were both absent, and he was not desirous of proceeding then.

Mr. Ridgway said that he appeared as general counsel for all the prisoners, and was unwilling to go on with the investigation in the absence of the eminent counsel who had been retained.

Mr. Ethan Allen said that the officers of the Government were willing to accord to the accused all the advantages of a fair and impartial trial. There was no disposition to force them to a hearing in the absence of counsel, if they desired such assistance. That the worst malefactors were entitled to the privilege of counsel, and it would be granted now, even to those charged with the blackest of crimes.

The Commissioner then adjourned the case till Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The prisoners were then all remanded to the Tombs, a great crowd of spectators having meanwhile gathered outside the Court room to see them off. The prisoners were received in a civil manner by the populace, as they passed through them in charge of the officers.

Common Pleas—Special Term.

Hilton J.—*Bloomfield vs. The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.*—Motion denied, without prejudice to the right to renew upon petition showing the papers sought to be discovered; $10 costs of motion to defendants, to abide event of action.

Frost vs. Ferris.—Referred to Malcolm Campbell, Esq., to hear and determine.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 27, 1861.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	83¾	3,000	H. R. R. 1st Mtg.	104
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	86⅛	2,009	do.............	103
12,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	77	500	M. S. 2d mt. ex'td.	50
2,000	Trea. 12 ℘ c. N..	101⅞	10	Metropolitan Bk.	78
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bs., '79.	80	100	Penn. Coal Co...	76
51,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	37½	100	Cum. C. Pref....	4½
24,000	do.............	37¼	110	Pacific M. S. Co.	66
10,000	Virginia S. 6's...	41½	62	N. Y. Cen. R.......	73⅛
5,000	do.............	41½	200	do...............	73¼
5,000	do.............	41¼	150	Harlem Railroad..	9¼
5,000	N. Car. S. 6's....	50	100	Mich. Central R...	43
5,000	Mo. S. 6's.....s10	38¼	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R...	12½
63,000	do.............	38¼	20	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk..	26¼
5,000	do.........b 10	38¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..c	65⅞
10,000	do.........b 30	38⅜	250	do...............c	65¾
4,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	54	5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	97
1,000	Cal. State 7s....	77	60	Gal. & Chic. R.....	59½
3,000	Brkln City W. L.	100	200	do..........s60	59
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	95	250	do...............	59¼
3,000	Erie R. 3d M Bs. '83	83	200	Clev. & Tol. R.....	23¼
1,000	Erie R. 4th Mt. Bs	81½	10	New-Jersey R.....	115

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	U. S. 6s. '81. Cou	84	45	Erie R. Pref.........	43
2,000	Trea. 12 ℘ c. N..	101⅞	100	Harlem R........b15	9⅜
10,000	do.............	102	50	Harlem R. Pref....	23
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	37½	59	N. Y. Central R...	73½
7,000	do.............	37⅝	50	do..........s10	73¼
3,000	Missouri St. 6s..	38⅜	100	do..........s60	72¾
10,000	do.............	38½	50	do..........b3	73⅜
3,000	Ga. St. 6s.........	56	100	do..........s15	73¼
4,000	N. Car. State 6s	50	38	do...............	73¼
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86..	88	25	Pana. R.... ex div.	101
3,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '65..	99	50	Gal. & Chic. R...s60	59
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s ...	96	100	do..........s10	59¾
1,000	E R. 1st Mtg. Bds.	101½	100	do..........b4	60
4,000	M. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st m. sk. fd. cn. bs.	91¼	100	do..........s3	60
50	Pacific M. S. Co...	66	200	Clev. & Tol. R....	23½
50	do.............	66¼	25	Chic. & Rk. Is. R..	34½

Thursday, June 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange recovered this forenoon from the momentary shock of yesterday, growing out of the aberration or insanity of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Company. The unhappy occurrence at Albany has almost ceased to be an influence on the market, even to the extent of affecting the Stock with which Mr. Wilson's name is immediately connected. The *Evening Journal*, of that city, has the "best authority for saying that his accounts with the Central Railroad Company are in the most satisfactory condition;" and this announcement but confirms the advices of yesterday to the New-York Transfer Agents of the Company, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. The shares close firm this afternoon at 73½ ℘ cent. Galena and the other Western Shares are also firm, and a recovery of 1@1½ ℘ cent. in Harlem Shares is noted. The stock of the Panama Company advanced to 104 ℘ cent. ex dividend, and Pacific Mail closed 66@66½ ℘ cent., sales. The sale of Federal and State Stocks were active, and amount altogether to $305,000, closing firm on nearly all descriptions. Missouris, without reference to the Railway indorsements, closed 38½@¾ ℘ cent., while 1 ℘ cent. was offered for the indorsements of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, on which it is announced the July interest will be promptly paid in this City by the Company. We understand that in consequence of this punctuality and the additional security which the indorsement of a corporation managed at the North and previously responsible for the interest as well as principal of so much of the Missouri Loan, a movement will be made to-morrow, at the Exchange Board, to have these $3,000,000 Bonds called, and sold separately from the general Missouri Debt. The general market, at a late hour this afternoon, leaves off firm, and with less disposition on the part of speculators for the fall to put out contracts. The large *short* sales of Wednesday afternoon of the New-York Central at 72¾@73@73½ ℘ cent. were not followed up; the whole registered transactions of the day being less than 1,000 shares.

The Foreign Exchange market since the Boston steamer mail, and the additional arrivals of English gold, is disposed to firmness, and the leading drawers among the Banking houses are holding for 106 ℘ cent.; Merchant bills rate 104½@105½ ℘ cent. The demand is not large, but owing to the difficulty of employing Money, at call, in this market, and the probability of further receipts of English Gold, holders of Bank balances on the other side are indifferent about drawing under 106 ℘ cent. The accounts by the *Europa* advise a steady demand for Money in London, at 6 ℘ cent. The Banks of England and France are both gaining Bullion, notwithstanding the shipments to the United States. The Bank of France, on the June report, held the equivalent of $82,491,000, against $78,579,000 on the May report. The following is the latest account of American Stocks in London:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
United States 5 ℘ cent. red. 1874.	73 @ 75	74¾
Virginia State 6 ℘ cent.	42 @ 44	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ cent., red. 1875.	80 @ 82	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. ....do. 1875	82 @ 84	82¾
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	40 @ 39 dis.	39 dis.
Do. do. all paid	60 @ 62	
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	80 @ 82	80
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, 1s. mtg. '82	83 @ 85	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℘ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	82 @ 84	
Do. do. 7 ℘ cent. 1864	87 @ 90	
Do. do. 7 ℘ cent. (s. f.) 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 ℘ c. con. bs. 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 68	68¼
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℘c., '67	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℘ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℘c., '83, assent.	76 @ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7 ℘c., '62, '71, '75, do.	50 @ 55	
Do. shares, assented	21 @ 22	21½, ¼ & [20¾
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1872	94 @ 96	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ℘ cent., convert.	83 @ 85	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℘ cent., ster.	80 @ 82	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℘ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

It is very earnestly desired by the Bankers of this City, friends of the Government, solicitous for the preservation of the Public Credit against every appearance of captiousness on the part of the Treasury Department, in the present crisis of Civil War, that Secretary Chase should at once withdraw or modify his order to the New-York Sub-Treasurer in reference to the payment of the July Coupon on the Texas Indemnity Loan of 1865. The instructions, as they now stand, will be productive of infinite trouble to the European holders of the Loan, and of much uncalled for inconvenience to Domestic holders. But beyond this, the step taken by Mr. Chase to avert the payment of the small remnant of the Loan which remained with the State of Texas at the time of her revolt last Winter, raises a question of good faith touching the negotiability of the Public Debt made payable to the holder by delivery of the Coupon Bonds, which, if acted upon, must inflict greater damage to the Government credit than tenfold the sum involved would make good. We thus bring the matter to the attention of the Administration at Washington, in no fault-finding spirit so far as the motive and object of the Secrtary are involved, but simply to reflect the impression which his order has made upon many of the best and most useful friends of the Public Credit in this City.

In the early stage of Georgia secession we published, at the instance of one of the Savannah bankers, a semi-official intimation that Northern and other "Foreign" investments in the public works of that State would be strictly and *legally* respected. The following notice is a striking commentary upon the *good faith* with which this promise was designed to be carried out. We now regret that we were made the medium through which it was communicated to the business public of the North and of Europe. Here is the order of the Macon and Western Railway Company of Georgia, whose line is chiefly owned in New-York and on the Continent of Europe:

Macon, Ga., June 19, 1861.

By order of the Board of Directors, I am instructed to give notice that the payment of dividends in the City of New-York is hereby suspended, until the same can be *lawfully* resumed. Future dividends, when declared, will be paid at the Company's office, in the city of Macon, Georgia.

J. E. DAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 ℘ share, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Union Bank in this City. The Hanover Bank a semi-annual dividend of 3 ℘ cent., payable July 5. The Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable July 1. The Buffalo and State Line Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable July 15. The coupons due on the 1st of July on the bonds of the City of Brooklyn, will be paid on that day, at the Long Island Bank in that city. The Bank of Commerce will pay the 1st July coupon on that portion of the Public Debt of the State of Missouri, being $3,000,000, which was loaned to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company, and by that Company indorsed principal and interest to the holders of the Bonds.

In reference to the grain harvest crop of England and its influence on the Money Market, the London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes by the *Europa* as follows:

London, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

A continuance of extremely fine weather is putting every one in good spirits with regard to the prospects of the growing crops. For several days the temperature has been high, and as the present brightness was preceded by a day or two of heavy and genial rain, nothing could have been better for the hay harvest, which, in the Southern counties, is now generally commencing.

At the same time wheat and other grain is making great progress, and according to some accounts, it is a fortnight in advance of its usual growth. This is always a great advantage, late harvests being those which are here especially perilous.

Under these circumstances the wheat market is looking down, and although there has been no further actual fall since the last steamer, it is certain that sales of any large quantity could not be pressed except at a serious reduction.

At the same time, although the bullion shipments to New-York continue at a heavy rate, they are more than counterbalanced by arrivals from the Continent, Australia and the West Indies, and there is consequently a belief that the position of the bank in that respect will steadily improve.

The opening rates of Foreign Exchange, (first-class bankers',) are reported by Mr. N. Brandt, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for the steamers *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, leaving here Saturday, June 29, as follows, mails closing at 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	106 ℘ cent.
London—3 days' sight	107¾ ℘ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight ℘ dollar	5fr. 36¼ct.
Paris—3 days' sight ℘ dollar	5fr. 32½ct.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℘ guilder	39¾ cts.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ℘ marc banco	35¾ cts.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℘ florin	40 cts.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℘ rix dollar	76 cts.

Port of Boston and Charlestown.

Monthly statement of imports and exports of goods, wares and merchandise, entered during the month of May, 1861:

Species of Goods, Wares and Merchandise.	Value.
Imports—Dutiable entered for consumption	$699,356
Dutiable warehoused	886,371
Free (exclusive specie and bullion)	1,164,180
Specie and bullion	602,571
Total imports	$3,352,478
Exports—Domestic merchandise	$1,147,052
Foreign merchandise, dutiable	53,476
Foreign merchandise, free	52,192
Total exports	$1,252,720
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$926,336

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, June 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 127 bbls. Ashes, 14,810 bbls. Flour, 265 bbls. Corn Meal, 154,559 bushels Wheat, 29,317 bushels Corn, 8,130 bushels Rye, 6,415 bushels Oats, 2,060 bushels Malt, 208 pkgs. Provisions, and 609 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 68¾ for Pearls ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 75 bags Java, at 17½c.; 200 bags Maracaibo, at 14¼c.; and 800 bags Rio, at 12c. @13c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—The market is quiet, but prices are very firm, sellers having any existing advantage. We quote: Middling Upland at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair export inquiry prevails to-day for extra State and round-hoop extra Ohio Flour, the available supplies of which are light, and prices are quoted rather firmer, especially for State brands. The demand for other descriptions is generally restricted, though the market continues to favor buyers. Sales have been made of 15,370 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 10@$4 25, chiefly at $4 15@$4 20; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 60@$4 90, mainly at $4 65@$4 70; Superfine Western at $4 00@$4 20; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 45@$5 75; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 60@$5 85; inferior extra Ohio at $5 00@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 10	@	$4 25
Extra State	4 60	@	4 90
Superfine Western	4 00	@	4 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45	@	5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@	5 85
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@	5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 15	@	5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Genesee	5 20	@	7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15	@	7 25

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales, 830 bbls., at $5 70@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 55@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$3 85 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $2 80@$2 85 or Jersey, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very freely offered to-day at reduced prices, yet the demand has not been quite as brisk as yesterday. Sales, 192,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, $1 08@$1 10; White Western, $1 23@$1 40, chiefly at $1 25@$1 30; Red Western, $1 15@$1 19—the latter an extreme rate; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 08@$1 11; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 83c.@$1 07; Northwestern Club, at 97c.@$1 03; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 97c.@$1 02; White Kentucky, at $1 40@$1 53 ℘ bushel. Corn is not plenty, and is in fair demand at full rates; sales reach 57,000 bushels at 43c.@51c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 51c.@53c. for Western Yellow; 52c.@52½c. for Western White, and 51c.@52c. for Northern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in good demand at 68c.@69c. for Northern, and 66c. for Canadian, ℘ bushel. Sales 4,100 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 28c.@30c.; Western, at 28c.@30c., and State at 30½c.@31½c. ℘ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, June 24, 1861.

Flour, bbls	30,156	Corn, bush	2,220,516
Wheat, bush	512,382	Oats, bush	475,145

HAY—North River is in slack request to-day, at 35c.@45c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c. for local use ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at rising prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 15c.@25c. ℘ ℔.

LUMBER—Business has been spiritless here, and prices have been quite irregular. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the receipts of Lumber are light, and largely of Spruce and Hemlock, though some of all kinds are embraced. The assortment in market is good, and the supply ample. The demand for shipping has been better than last week, and that from the country towns has been fair. For the large cities but little is wanted. Prices have declined on some articles, and large sales, when made, are on private terms. As much of the coarse Lumber is now sold at less than cost, dealers are more stiff in their prices, and think they are as low as will rule during the season. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the third week in June, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1859	6,893,000	2,444	—	4,881,000
1860	16,423,000	1,738	5,272	5,149,700
1861	10,392,240	2,843	—	4,189,200

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to June 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1859	74,684,100	21,921	34,607	47,386,700
1860	87,816,600	14,050	18,125	22,721,247
1861	47,986,171	11,459	32	19,640,230

LIME—Rockland, 50c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

METALS—Have been dull and nominal to-day.

OILS—No important movements transpired to-day. Prices were unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, and prices have been tending downward. Sales 520 bbls., including Mess, at $14 25@$14 50, and Prime at $9 75@$10 12½ ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales 520 tcs. and bbls., 8½c.@9½c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues quiet and depressed at $10 25@$11 50 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is quiet, at from 7½c.@12½c. for Western, and 9c.@15c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues dull and heavy at 3c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made of 60 tierces at $5 50@$6 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Cassia has been more sought, and sales have been made of 5,000 mats on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate to-day. Sales have been reported of 720 hhds., including Cuba at 4c.@4¾c., and Porto Rico at 5¼c.@6c.; with 1,763 boxes Havana, part at 5½c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 ℔s. at 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 370 bbls., at 16c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet,—the firmness of ship-owners having checked engagements. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ℘ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7½d @8½d.; Corn, 7½d.@7¾d. ℘ bushel; Cotton ¼d.@5-32d. ℘ ℔.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ 310 ℔s. Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s. Tallow, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℘ bushel. Bacon and Lard. 27s. 6d. @32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard. 22s. 7d.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Gloucester—a brig with Wheat, in bulk, at 9½d. ℘ bushel. For Havre—a foreign bark, with wheat, in shipper's bags, at 21c. ℘ bu.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	Boston	July 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Madeira	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 1
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails. (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THROUGH TO WASHINGTON!
Is the motto of our new envelope design. Jeff. Davis mounted upon a tortoise, under date April 1861, and under it the words "July 1, 1861, not yet arrived." We also publish to-day, a very neat little shield, red white and blue, upon nice small envelopes for ladies' use. The First Secessionist, with satirical lines appended, England bending to King Cotton, the secession pulpit, and Satan presenting the Confederate flag. John Brown, &c., &c. An assorted box of 500, composed of these varieties, $2. An assorted box of 500, containing 10 each of 50 different designs collected in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Hartford, &c., $2 50. Orders for samples must inclose not less than 20 red stamps. C. O. D. orders will receive attention.
STIMSON & CO. No. 79 Cedar-st., up stairs.
Reference: The principal Express Companies.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE $1. POST FREE.
DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS POEM
"THE PRINCE'S VISIT."
With fine steel plates after designs by
H. L. STEPHENS, C. ROSENBERG, and J. D. SMILLIE.
N. B.—Canvassers wanted throughout the States.
Apply to B. FROOSHAM, Publisher,
No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.
Just published, a very minute and detailed map, with the elevations of the principal mountain ridges and depths of water, from the best authorities.
E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!
1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $60.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,
Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at
No. 375 Broadway.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S
CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $10,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4s. RIBBONS all marked down to 3s.
3s. RIBBONS all marked down to 2s.
2s. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s. 6d.
1s. 6d. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s. RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at half cost.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at half cost.
AUCTION LOTS Lace Collars and Sets, very cheap.
Collars and Sets, French and Swiss, at 8s. and 10s.; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.
MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED WAY DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.
HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at half the cost of importation.
Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.
SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN HDFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, closing very low.
LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 63 CENTS A PAIR. NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, 6th-av. and 14th-st.

AT $2 50,
ORGANDY ROBES,
Cost $10.
LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway,
Late James Gray & Co.

AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
REAL MOZAMBIQUE, ONE YARD WIDE.
COST 90c.
LEGRAINS', No. 729 Broadway, late James Gray & Co.

NOTICE.—ZEPHYR WORSTED IS ADVANCING in price, and is likely to raise to 25 cents; we have a large stock, imported under the old tariff, and are selling at 12½ cents for 30 days; white and black colors equally low; also a full line of best quality thread and needle goods. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves at ELGER'S No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

TO-DAY, ONE CASE OF THAT MOST beautiful
"HONEYCOMB."
LEGRAINS, No. 729 Broadway, late James Gray & Co.

At 56c.
FRENCH FANCY SILKS, NOT HALF COST.
LEGRAIN'S, 729 Broadway, late James Gray & Co.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIREWORKS.
The public are notified that the undersigned are the
ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS
for the sale of EDGE'S First Premium FIREWORKS.
Manufacturer's Dépôt, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
S. M. CHAMBERS & Co., No. 18 John-st.
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J. LOWENTHALE, No. 336 Broadway.
B. J. HART & BROTHER, No. 297 Broadway.
C. A. PECK, Jr., No. 198 Broadway.
B. J. LEVY, No. 659 Broadway, opp. Bond-st.
GEORGE HOGG, No. 267 Broadway.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of safe fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.
Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms.
Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S DEPOT!!!
For the sale of
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM SAFE FIREWORKS.
A large assortment of
SCROLL WHEELS, CHAPLET OF FLORA,
FROLIC, CAPRICE,
GLOBES, POLKA DANCE,
FREE LOVER'S KNOT, &c., &c.
Delivered free. B. J. HART & BRO., Agents,
No. 297 Broadway.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr.,
Dépôt, No. 198 Broadway.

FLAGS.
FLAGS.
American flags, 10 different sizes, on sticks, ready for use, for sale in any quantity by the manufacturers,
SALISBURY & CO.,
No. 86 Vesey-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 2?? Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN NO. 15 10th-st. and corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av., a buckskin PORTMONNAIE, containing two $20 notes on the Bank of the Commonwealth, and five $5 notes on the same Bank, and three $5 notes on the Bank of Elmira, and a $2 50 gold piece, &c. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same to the Janitor of the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, 24TH OF JUNE, in 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a small Gold Bracelet, letter H inside. A suitable reward will be paid on its return to No. 38 West 21st-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK, AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 [illegible] stationers generally. [illegible]

400 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PATRIOTIC envelopes for sale at one cent each. The largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States for sale at CHARLES A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail attended to.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest rates, by LOUIS A[illegible] [illegible]

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. [illegible], NO. 1?? BROADWAY. [illegible]

GRACE CHURCH.—FOR SALE, PEW NO. [illegible], south aisle, centre of the church. Price, [illegible]. Inquire of G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Patriot's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Rothermel's "Picture for the Times," and Musical Soirée.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. Banks dealt a vigorous blow at the rebels in Baltimore, yesterday, by arresting Marshal Kane, Chief of the Police force in that city. At the time of the riots which disgraced Baltimore some weeks ago, proof was not wanting that Marshal Kane had availed himself of his position to incite the mob to acts of violence; and the only subject for wonder is that he has not before been consigned to Fort McHenry for safe keeping. That the people might not fear their rights were to be trespassed upon, Gen. Banks issued a proclamation, giving his reasons for the arrest of the Marshal. He charges him explicitly with aiding and abetting the traitors who are in arms against the Government, both by direction and indirection. Under these circumstances he says that he cannot be regarded otherwise than as the head of an armed force hostile to its authority. For these reasons he has declared him under arrest, and in accordance with his instructions. Gen. Banks has appointed Col. Kenly, of the First Maryland Regiment of Volunteers, Provost Marshal for Baltimore, to see that the police laws are effectually executed. This he is to do with the aid of the subordinate police officers, and without that of the Police Commissioners, who are probably regarded as infected with the same madness which has seized Marshal Kane. Very naturally, this action created much excitement in the city. The Union men were as gratified as the Secessionists were indignant. The Police Commissioners gave notice that they should enter a formal protest against Gen. Banks' action, and then issued orders disbanding the entire force under their control, thus giving sufficient proof that the suspicions of their loyalty were well founded.

Our Washington dispatches, this morning, state that the Government has recently held communication with the authorities of Virginia, but that this intercourse has been with the constitutional successors to Gov. Letcher and his confederates, and not with Mr. Jefferson Davis. This seems to be the only basis for the sensation stories which we have recently had regarding negotiations for a compromise. Gen. Scott, we are assured, is moving slowly upon the traitors, that he may move surely. Thus, we are informed that, as soon as the means neccessary for transportation can be furnished, Gen. Patterson's column, which is now advanced to Falling Waters, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, a decisive blow will be struck at the rebels in that vicinity. Those who should be well-informed are now satisfied that there are not now more than five or six hundred rebel soldiers in Loudon County, Va., and that this force has succeeded in giving our troops all the annoyance which they have experienced thus far.

By the arrival of the *Star of the South* we have intelligence from Fort Pickens to June 17, and from Key West to the 22d. But a single exciting event had occurred during the interval since the last departure from Pensacola for the North. On the night of the 14th, Lieuts. Langdon and Seeley succeeded in reaching the Dry Dock, which the rebels some time since anchored in the stream, with the intention of sinking it in the entrance to the harbor, and set it on fire. The daring act was done without authority, and the Colonel commanding thought it best to have the fire extinguished as his batteries were not in entire readiness for action. Lieuts. Langdon and Seeley were afterwards Court Martialed for their exploit, but were acquitted of having done anything prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Fort Pickens is now said to be impregnable, notwithstanding the rebels have thirteen complete batteries bearing upon it, and four more in process of erection. On the voyage North the *Star of the South* spoke or passed the steamers *Illinois* and *Vanderbilt*, and reports at Key West the United States steamers *Crusader* and *Suwanee*, and prize steamer *Salvor*. The United States steamer *Mississippi* sailed thence on the 19th, and was run ashore by the pilot, being got off after lightering by the *Mount Vernon*. The United States ship *Sabine* left for Portsmouth, N. H., on the 15th. Several United States vessels had left for Mobile Bay. She brought several families from Pickens and Key West.

At length we have authentic information regarding the nature of the compact said to have been entered into between Gov. Magoffin and Gen. McClellan. The latter, in a dispatch to an officer of the Navy, now in Cincinnati, states that the interview which Gen. Buckner has so officiously reported, was strictly private and personal; that it was repeatedly solicited, and that he gave no pledge whatever on the part of the authorities at Washington that United States troops should not enter Kentucky. The only result of the interview, as he understood it, was, that Confederate troops should be confined to Confederate soil, so far as Kentucky was concerned.

The loyal men of Eastern Tennessee are to receive the same encouragement to remain firm in their attachment to the Union, which has been extended to the Western Virginians. The movement for organizing a Provisional Government, is rapidly progressing, and the authorities at Washington are arranging to extend all the postal facilities possible to this section of the State. Doubtless other and more material aid which the Union men know how to appreciate, has been given Senator Johnson's co-laborers before this.

Virginians are now paying the penalty of their treason to the Union. Refugees from Norfolk and Richmond report that Jeff Davis and his satellites have instituted a perfect system of terrorism in the State, preventing all from leaving whom they can on any pretext retain, and completely overriding the constituted authorities. In fact, Gov. Letcher is reduced to a nonentity, and many of the rebels go so far as to question his patriotism, or rather the genuineness of his treachery.

The parties who proposed bringing suits against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to compel them to take contraband freight to the rebellious States, in spite of the prohibition of the Government, have thought better of their purpose. It is said, however, that provisions still find their way South, shippers sending them to towns along the lower border of Kentucky, and thence smuggling them into Tennessee.

The ship *Amelia*, captured off Charleston some days ago, may prove to be a richer prize than was at first anticipated. Her cargo, which is roughly estimated as worth $50,000, consists of a general assortment of camp equipage, and it is not impossible that some of the rifle cannon and muskets for which the rebels have been waiting so anxiously, may be concealed in the crates which now seem to contain more innocent material. The vessel herself is worth perhaps $12,000. She is in good hands at Philadelphia.

The United States corvette *Savannah*, 26 guns, was formally put into commission yesterday. The *Potomac*, 50 guns, was floated out of the dry dock yesterday, and was replaced by the storeship *Supply*, lately from Fort Pickens. The *Harriet Lane* will be docked as soon as the *Supply* comes out. Lafayette's old frigate, the *Brandywine*, 50 guns, will again be surveyed and an estimate of what it would cost to put her in a seaworthy state forwarded to the Navy Department. Six gunboats from England have been ordered to the North American station. In our own Navy yard two new gunboats are being pushed rapidly on towards completion. They will draw no more than ten feet of water.

Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas, has received his commission as Brigadier General. In addition to three regiments already accepted from that State, he is ordered to raise two more, consisting of twelve companies of infantry, four of cavalry, and four of artillery. Gen. Lane will occupy his seat during the forthcoming session of Congress; meanwhile his brigade will be perfected.

The New Jersey troops at Camp Olden, three thousand strong, had a grand review yesterday, preliminary to their departure for Washington today. The half million loan asked for by the State has been awarded at 100 to 101.

The Fifth Regiment of Maine, Col. Donnell, arrived in this City yesterday morning. They were presented with a regimental standard by the Sons of Maine, resident in New-York. The men dined at the Park Barracks, and the officers at the Astor House. They left for Washingotn in the evening train.

A meeting of Democratic editors was held, yesterday, at the Astor House, when a series of resolutions were adopted, denouncing the Administration and the Republican Party.

The extensive buildings on Third avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, which were erected in 1857, at a cost of $170,000, as a dépôt for the Third-avenue Railroad Company, were totally destroyed by fire last evening. The flames, though rapidly spreading, did not prevent the workmen from saving the live stock, cars, and most of the other property. The total loss is estimated at $125,000, of which amount only $100,000 is insured. The fire was occasioned by an incendiary.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, after an interval of two weeks, and received a report from the City Inspector relative to the Hackley street-cleaning contract; also the Mayor's veto of the resolution to discontinue the *Daily News* as a Corporation paper.

The Supreme Court, at Special Term, before Justice Hogeboom, has decided that a *mandamus* must issue to the Fire Commissioners in the case of the disbanding of Engine Company No. 18, compelling them to return their action in the matter to the Common Council for review. The case of the Williamsburgh ferry leases, and that of the Washington letters to Col. Lear, was heard at General Term of the same Court.

The Stock Market recovered its firm tone yesterday, and the closing prices were generally higher than on Wednesday on both State and Railway Stocks. New-York Central, 73½ ⅌ cent. Exchange firm—106 ⅌ cent. for Bankers' bills.

Less activity was discernable in Flour, yesterday, and prices were unsettled. Wheat was decidedly cheaper, and freely purchased at the reduced quotations. Limited receipts and fair sales of Corn were reported at buoyant rates. Cotton was advancing; although the demand was restricted, the available supply having been light, most holders claimed higher figures. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, chiefly in Coffee and Sugars. Hay, Provisions and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Cassia attracted more attention. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Where Will the First Blow Fall?

We have abundant reason for the belief that the Rebels have a very large army on foot in Virginia. We know that in his message to the Confederate Congress, on the 29th of April, Davis stated that the army then enlisted in the cause of secession amounted to 35,000 men—of whom 19,000 were stationed at the various military posts in the seceded States, and 16,000 were *en route* to Virginia. He further declared in his message that it was proposed "to organize and hold in readiness for instant action an army of one hundred thousand men." It is also well known that the Confederate Congress gave unhesitating sanction to all the measures proposed by Davis; and we may rest assured that the mad military spirit of the South has outrun even the precipitancy of the leaders, and that more men have been offered than the Confederate authorities could provide for. All testimony concurs in the statement, that ever since the secession of Virginia, under the tempting promise of an early sacking of Washington, a universal movement of armed men from all the States of the South has been in progress towards Virginia. In squads, in companies and in regiments, they have filled all the avenues of travel, darkening the land as, in certain seasons, the migrating wild-fowl darken the air.

We must remember, moreover, that since the date of Davis' message, in which he set down the number of his army at 35,000 men, and expressed his purpose to have immediately one hundred thousand under arms, his Confederate dominion has been reinforced by the accession of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Arkansas—all warlike, and the three former signalising their revolt from the Union by the enlistment of State volunteers to a number making an average of not less than fifty thousand men each—all of which enlistments, by the terms of their provisional union with the Confederate States, were transferred to the command of Jeff. Davis.

Let us assume, however, that Davis anticipated the addition of these latter State forces to his grand army, in the calculations of his message; and we are left to the conclusion, which it would be folly to doubt, that he has a total force of at least one hundred thousand now in the field, with arms and artillery enough, stolen from the United States, for fully twice that number. We may further assume, without fear of mistake, that the bulk of this force is now in the State of Virginia, located in positions from which they can easily be concentrated upon any given point of attack on the Federal lines. They are industriously drilled and perfected in discipline for the work before them—for Davis, Beauregard and Lee are soldiers, and not likely to neglect what is vital to an army's success.

We find, then, by a careful consideration of facts, and by deductions of a sound reason, that there is a Confederate Army in Virginia of about 75,000 men—well-armed, and undergoing such discipline as will fit them for excellent soldiers. We know that it is a necessity of the position of Davis, and his confederate rebel leaders, to give early and active work to this large army. No apology for delay will be accepted. It is a proverb, used against lying, that the telling of one lie always necessitates the telling of two others to conceal it. But the Southern leaders are in such a strait that not even in this mode can they escape from the consequences of the fundamental lie of their rebellion, to wit: that the Northern troops are all cowards, and can be whipped by the Southerners easily, against such odds as five to one.

The Southern troops demand to be led to their promised conquest over the craven "Yankees," and Jeff. Davis must at an early day hurl them upon the Federal forces and win one of the brilliant and glorious victories upon which their morbid imaginations have feasted; or lose his prestige and power. But if not the imperious demands of his deluded followers, the necessities of his Government at home for means and abroad for friends, require an advance from Davis and a vindication of his power and position by demonstrated ability in arms.

The question then arises, if Davis must fight soon and fight to win, and has an army to fight with, where will his first blow fall? Our opinion has been for some days inclining to Fortress Monroe as the point of attack; and each day we find increased reasons for that belief.

At the beginning of the campaign the rebel leaders were resolved to invade the loyal States and remove the war from their own soil. They had two plans before them—one to invade Pennsylvania by way of Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown and Chambersburgh; the other to seize Washington and advance by way of Baltimore.

We need not recur to the reasons that rendered the former plan absurd and impossible. The successful invasion of Washington and its capture was, however, for a considerable time deemed practicable, and the Confederate Army was massed in Virginia with a view to an advance upon the capital. But local Virginia influences, as well as military reasons, have changed the front of the Confederate forces. They no longer menace Washington. Gen Scott knows his position to be impregnable. And how could it be otherwise with 50,000 men in his hands, with every approach guarded by redoubts and artillery, with the Potomac River in his front, its bridges in his possession, and the enemy without boats or pontoons, even if their advance to the south bank of the Potomac were possible. But what would Washington be worth, if captured? It has no value as a military post. It could not be held against the Northern armies that would go in irresistible force to its rescue. Washington is not a point to fight for, nor to hold if captured; but its capture not being possible even, Jeff. Davis' Army no longer hovers before it. It has gone, and the advance of its pickets, pressing on to within sight of Alexandria and Arlington, only proves that the main force is retiring to another field. We shall probably hear of them next, investing Fortress Monroe and attempting to carry that point by a storm, such as will have no parallel in modern history, save the furious onset before which Malakoff and Redan yielded to the prowess of France and England.

The reasons for believing that such is now the deliberate purpose of the Confederate leaders, are numerous. This is Virginia's chosen plan of the campaign; and Virginia now rules the Confederate counsels. Gov. Wise, who is the representative man of Virginian rebellion, has long proclaimed Fortress Monroe to be the one thing needful and absolutely vital for Southern independence. In the State Convention, he declared the loss of ten thousand lives (which he deemed a reasonable cost of the undertaking) a cheap price of its capture.

Fortress Monroe is built upon the extreme point of a peninsula that lies between James and York rivers; and at Yorktown, which is also on it, about twenty miles west of Fortress Monroe, the peninsula is extremely narrow, and if well fortified, no force could pass to the relief of the fort if invested below. We think it is the purpose of Jeff. Davis, having well secured this *cul de sac* at Yorktown, to throw an army of 50,000 men on the peninsula, leaving 25,000 to cover Richmond, and proceed by way of Great Bethel to an assault on Fort Monroe.

There are numerous routes of access to this theatre of operations—one by railroad from Weldon, (N. C.,) connecting with all the South, to Portsmouth; another by railroad from Richmond, Va., to Norfolk; another by railroad to City Point, on York River, and thence down that stream to Yorktown; and another still, by James River from Richmond. At no other point of attack could the Confederate States converge their forces with such rapidity as at Fort Monroe; a post which is cut off from all communication with the United States Government by land.

Most of the heavy siege cannon of the Confederates are at Gosport Navy yard, and could with comparative ease be brought into action against Fort Monroe. The war vessels of the United States, through which succor might be afforded to the besieged fortress, will soon be distributed along the coast of the Southern States, blockading ports too remote to be recalled in time to repel a vigorous siege. What is it, then, with the Confederates but a question, how many lives to fling away in the siege, assault and capture of Fort Monroe? And when captured, what is it to the Confederate States? The key that unlocks the prison of Virginia; that looses Maryland from bonds; that puts Richmond and Baltimore in communication, and transfers Davis' head-quarters to Baltimore perhaps, and traps Washington by flanking it; that unites the waters of the Potomac, the James, the York and the Rappahannock Rivers with those of the Chesapeake Bay, and lifts the Confederate flag over the whole of them; that secures, in a temperate zone, the best harbor on the Atlantic coast as a dépôt for cotton, and as a tempting prize to hold out to Free Trade England and France, as their reward for breaking up the blockade and establishing perpetual free commerce with the populations of the States of America. To Virginians will be presented the idea in this assault that it is for the defence of their own soil, for the possession of their own renowned fortress, for the securing to their own State of the seat of future Southern commerce, that their blood must be poured out like water. And if it ever flows, it will flow there.

These are our reasons for the opinion we have advanced. The Government cannot be too vigilant in looking to Fortress Monroe, or too lavish in providing means for its defence.

Arrest of Marshal Kane.—It will be seen that Gen. Banks has arrested the famous Marshal Kane. We regret the fact sincerely; not because there is not abundant reason for his arrest, but because it is simply a repetition of the senseless farce that has been so often repeated in Maryland and the other Border States. Like Merriman and Winans, he will of course be discharged to resume his authority and renew his treasonable courses. There will be no indictment, no trial, no punishment, and if Gen. Banks escapes being superseded or censured for making the arrest, he will fare better than other officers of distinguished patriotism and energy. We are weary of this dalliance with treason, these exhibitions of timidity or tenderness that draws no distinction between the traitor and the true man; and any act that furnishes us with a repetition of the spectacle we profoundly deprecate.

Foreign War as a Cure for Disunion.

The harlequin of the *Herald* astonished the public yesterday, by a proposition for the compromise of all difficulties between the Federal Government and the Confederate States, so entirely novel and so extremely absurd, so destitute of all sense and justice, as to authorize a suspicion that the plan really and truly emanates from the Confederate leaders. May we not presume, therefore, considering the secession antecedents of the *Herald*, and its long and faithful support of the political opinions of such United States Senators as Bayard and Hunter used to be, that these two worthies, who, according to the *Herald* and other papers, visited New-York the other day as Messrs. "Brown and Robinson," made their approaches to the *Herald* instead of to Fernando Wood; and that yesterday's issue of that paper presents the "basis of adjustment" now deemed practicable at Richmond? We shall entertain this opinion, and hold, beside, that it is far more reasonable, and therefore more credible than any story hitherto connected with this subject.

The plan of the *Herald* is simply this, that the United States Government and the rebel Confederacy shall immediately adjourn their whole quarrel for "two or three years," (details seem to be trivial,) and at once unite their great armies now in the field, and turn them against England, against Spain and against Mexico, proceeding to despoil those ancient and altogether imbecile Governments of the Canadas, of Cuba, of Chihuahua, and of whatever other property and possessions they may have lying loose around the edges of the North American Continent. We hope we have not misconceived nor misrepresented the mode of this gigantic adjustment.

There is one little objection to this plan of national pacification that on first sight seems to us likely to stimulate the conscience of the loyal Northern States. And that is, that we have no cause of war—not even the shadow of one—with either of the Powers against whom it is proposed we shall turn our arms. Least of all have we a reasonable excuse for a quarrel with England. It is true there is a general sentiment of disappointment and indignation at the halting tone of leading papers and leading statesmen of England in speaking of the internal troubles of the Union. But whatever may be the language and the obvious leanings of the parties in question, it is nevertheless true that the British Government by its action has placed itself on ground perfectly satisfactory and acceptable to the Government of the United States. We are now, and we expect to remain on terms of accord with the British Government, for we know that the position of the one is in entire harmony with the desires of the other. In closing its ports to the entry of Confederate privateers, the British Government has given a judgment that puts the rebel cruisers in the category of pirates. *We* have no quarrel with England; but Jeff. Davis, for this cause, may have. Neither have the United States any reason for war with Spain or Mexico. But the seceders have a standing complaint against those Powers—a chronic cause of war—as witness the Ostend manifesto. They both have slave territory, which the slaveholding South covets.

The scheme of the Seceders to coax, decoy or drive the United States into a war with England, is wonderfully shrewd—provided the people of the loyal States had no regard for national justice and no conscience against robbery. A compact with Southern rebels, in order to get their coöperation in seizing the Canadas, Cuba and Mexico, would have this issue; England would have the military power to save the Canadas, and so the Free North would get nothing, while Cuba and Mexico would be won by the American armies and annexed to the reconstructed Union—as Slave States of course. A precious conceit, this whole scheme. Begotten in utter profligacy, advocated in the cause of Secession and national robbery, it is fit that it should have its main support in a journal that advocated Secession as long as it was personally and pecuniarily safe to do so, and then launched into the Union cause with a zeal so preposterous as to leave no room to doubt its utter insincerity. The ill-concealed hatred of the noble principles that animate the people of the United States in their present struggle for the integrity of the Government and the honor of nations, now reveals itself to public execration in a base proposition to compound with rebels, and adopt their infamous designs of national plunder and piracy, and to engage in the commission of these crimes against neutral and friendly Powers. Are we not safe in saying that, beyond peradventure, this violent and unchastened lust for a war with Great Britain, is inspired by treason; and is an insult to the common sense and national honor of the people of the United States.

The Way they do it Maryland.—The Maryland Legislature, whatever their action may be in respect to taking care of the Union, have a way of taking care of themselves. They meet, talk a great deal of secession, enact a little treason, and then take a recess. Anon they meet again, talk more, and enact a little more treason, and take another recess. There is a secret about this process which the simple minded people of that State have only just discovered. The members invariably vote themselves and receive pay during the recess, at the rate of four dollars per day, which, with the addition of a liberal mileage, is a very comfortable thing in these times of war and scarcity of personal revenues. Were they to adjourn *sine die*, their pay would, of course, stop. Hence the exigencies of State require their frequent meeting, especially as the Governor is a Union man, and would not be likely to call them together. They have just taken another recess until the 30th of July—at four dollars per day.

Soldier Clothes—A Few Practical Suggestions.

"In my shirt sleeves and forage cap!" was the reply of a British trooper to an inquiry as to what kind of uniform he should prefer going into action with. Regulation orders required that trooper to face the enemy accoutred in brass helmet, closely fitting, padded, red cloth coat, heavy leathern belts, stiff gauntlets and (if he belonged to a "Guard" regiment) steel cuirass and long, unwieldy jack-boots. The inference to be naturally drawn from the contrast between the costume he would have chosen and the costume he was compelled to wear, is, that almost everything which went to make him spruce and soldier-like upon parade, turned to a positive incumbrance in actual combat.

To a less serious extent a similar parallel may be exemplified between the dress in which we should send militia and volunteers to undertake campaigns in the South, and the uniforms in which they really go. For the sake of producing a precise or a picturesque effect, we see regiments, or the Colonels who dictate details of taste to them, indulging in every variety of expensive and fantastic freak that foreign precedent or a natural proclivity towards tailoring can possibly suggest. The fancy of one runs towards the starched and buckramed German school, of which the British is a copy. Another prefers the gay, *dégagé* trappings of modern Gallic innovation; still more adopt a composite medley of the two, wherein the inconveniences of both are pretty nearly all that is preserved intact. A little plain, Yankee common sense would be of more value in devising a suitable and a *national* uniform for our soldiers than all the models we can find in European armies, dressed up as much for show as service.

The uniform of a soldier, fighting in a warm climate, should combine lightness, freedom of movement to the wearer, and ease in putting on and off the different parts of which it is composed. Colors should be used that are non-conductors of heat; that will afford no facilities for aim to hostile rifles, yet be sufficiently recognizable to mark distinctions between friend and foe; and such material is best as will absorb perspiration, bear rough and hasty washing and dry quickly. Grotesque or imperfect coverings for the head are to be specially avoided. There is not much fear of the huge bearskin of the French and British grenadier, or the top-heavy bonnet of the Highlander being extensively introduced here; but the French *kepi* is in general use, and the Fez is becoming ridiculously prevalent. The Havelock over the one and the burnous under the other are expected to render them sufficient protection against the fierce attacks of Southern suns. Experience will show—indeed, has shown—the fallacy of the calculation. It is true the Havelock (which ought to be called "the Nicholson," for it was the invention of John Nicholson, hero of Delhi) was an improvement on the unguarded shako previously worn by troops in India, and the plentiful burnous of the original Zouave was a better protection than nothing; yet both are unsatisfactory, as the number of men using them, annually lost by sunstroke, statistically proves, though India troops are invariably well-seasoned, and the Zouave has the name of being a sun-defiant salamander. We therefore insist that because thousands of victims have been sacrificed to the ignorance, stupidity, vanity, obstinacy or experimentalism of official routine in Europe, that is no reason why we should follow in the same disastrous track. It is for us to take warning by the blunders of others, not to reproduce them.

Coarse, strong flannel—either blue or gray—is the only stuff in which our soldiers should be clothed. Flannel is the coolest material that can be worn in sultry weather, as it is the best adapted to fend off the sudden night-time chills which render Southern climates fatal. A shirt, a jacket and loose (but not baggy) trowsers, all of flannel, are as much as any one need wear up to the end of Summer. Gaiters are a superfluous nuisance. They swaddle up the ankles, destroying ventilation, and involving endless trouble to keep them clean, to fasten and unfasten. Laced boots, excellent as they may be to brace the instep and ankle on a forced march, are by no means so good for average utility as the ordinary article of cowhide, rising to within two inches of the knee; especially in a country where streams have to be forded and swamps plowed through. To shield the head, there is nothing to be compared to a plain, soft, wide-brimmed, felt hat, having a thin flannel curtain sewed inside to fall over the neck and ears. With the addition of a light water-proof blanket to spread on the ground, and a warm blanket for coverlid, the equipment of the soldier (excepting, of course, arms and the knapsack) would be thoroughly, judiciously and simply complete. Moreover, every item of a costume like this can be manufactured speedily, and at relatively small cost. Establishing it as a real *uniform* for the entire army, (special facings for regiments being the only variation allowed,) it could be supplied, under a strict and economical contract system, in any requisite quantity, without delay or confusion; at the same time insuring an indefinite source of employment to a large class—particularly of women—now lapsing into destitution and its concomitant evils.

But to render such a costume popular—which it must become, before the pet militiaman or volunteer recruit can be induced to willingly reconcile himself to its monotonous lack of distinctive brilliancy and effect—the whole community must purge itself of the idea that we are playing at soldiers, or that the getting up of a gorgeous military show has anything to do with the great business that we have in hand. Even though it should be expedient to engage the services of large bodies of men who have no more exalted principles or objects to rally them beneath the banners of the Union than a momentary impulse, an ambitious aspiration, a love of tinsel, or a lack of means, the *people*, who give inspiration to this grand Crusade of Freedom, and who will eventually have to bear the burden and heat of the conflict, must labor to mould the passion of the hour into the noblest form of patriotic fervor and self-abnegation. We must begin by realizing that the war to which we are unhappily committed has been undertaken for a high and holy purpose; for the reestablishment of our Government and country, and the just punishment of treason and rebellion.; not for conquest, glory, nor display. Looking on the matter from this point of view, we shall eschew all manner of tendencies to needless expenditure, or to the development of a mania for professional soldiering, (for which no more powerful incentive can be found than decoration of the person in theatrically attractive raiment,) or to any investment of our painful mission with aught but the most practical and solemn characteristics. The stern warriors who followed Cromwell to the charge wore neither plumes in their hats nor sashes round the waist. The men of the Revolution indulged in no pageantry and fine accessories of fuss and feathers. With them fighting was neither foppishness nor chosen trade. It was a grim necessity; a duty to be done with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon—with dry powder and a trust in Providence; not in vanity and gaudy apparel, for the wages of sin and the tarnished laurel of the mercenary. So must we, and all who combat for us, engage in the terrible battle of to-day.

The Mayor on the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.

The Common Council having yielded to a general demand that the *Daily News* be stricken from the list of Corporation papers, Mayor Wood has interposed his veto. With curious, possibly studied, neglect, his Honor has omitted to name among his reasons for this measure, the fact that his brother, Mr. Benjamin Wood, is "sole editor and proprietor" of the journal in question; nor does he tell us how it happened that the same arguments failed to occur to him when the *Day Book* was similarly treated; but he has taken pains to express his dissent, official and personal, from a majority of its doctrines, so that if any of the evil-minded be disposed to charge him with treasonable sympathies, he may put in this ambiguous traverse as his defence. It is exclusively on the popular ground of free discussion that the Mayor founds his case. He justly assumes that the *News* is aimed at because of its political opinions. As the champion of the liberty of the Press he attempts to parry the blow.

Let us see how the case stands. The *News*, a ricketty and failing concern, with extremely desperate chances at best of continued life, has staked its desperate fortunes on the side of the rebels. It has done this with a boldness which shames the malignant and cowardly treason of the *Herald*, because it had everything in the first place to gain from the application of mob law; and afterward, it had something, though extremely little, to hope from the patronage of that inconspicuous number of people who in all wars, as history and statistics prove, give their sympathies to the enemy rather than to the cause of their country. The speculation has not been successful. Its treason is flagrant; but it has this value, in that it proves the self-control and forbearance of a community which tolerates its pestilent existence. The paper would probably not survive a week after the withdrawal of the City patronage. In advocating such withdrawal, the Common Council does not, we submit to his Honor, impair the liberty of discussion. It simply ceases to give with one hand to the promotion of treason and rebellion, while with the other it is exhausting the treasures of our citizens to punish those great public crimes. It is one thing to tolerate the bluster, and rant, and folly of disloyalty; another to persist in encouraging, sustaining, and paying it. This distinction the Common Council will doubtless make palpable to the Mayor and his brother.

A Trial Without Witnesses.—A curious scene occurred in the Superior Court this week. The proprietors of the Stadt Theatre, Hamann & Hoym, were sued for the penalty incurred by the violation of the Sunday Theatre act of 1860. Hoym subsequently enlisted and has gone to the seat of war, and his counsel made the most of the fact; but refused his assent to the proposition of the counsel for the House of Refuge to proceed with the case, accepting as true every allegation of his answer to the complaint. At last, the suit was discontinued as to Hoym, and Hamann alone was tried. No witness was examined. *Admitting every point made by the defence*, the cause was argued and submitted to the jury—and, notwithstanding its peculiar composition—embracing Jews and Germans—a verdict was instantly rendered, mulcting the defendant in $1,000 fine on the two suits pending. This is the second Jury trial under this act, that of Lindenmuller having been the first. The constitutional question having been settled by the Supreme Court, the pending suits and indictments will doubtless be adjudicated, and the palpable facility of enforcing the law, with its heavy penalties, will deter all parties from attempts to violate or evade a well-established statute.

Brevity the Soul of Wit.—There are more agreeable things in the world than for a man to stand for two hours in a broiling sun in front of the City Hall, with a heavy knapsack on his back, and a Minié musket at his shoulder. We could give excellent reasons for this opinion, one of which would be drawn from the fact, that in front of that whitened wall the thermometer ranges higher than in any other place in the city. Gentlemen who review regiments and make speeches to them in that locality, should remember this, and if reviews and speeches are absolutely necessary, the one should be prompt, and the other brief. The nearer both these operations are brought to the standard of a quarter of an hour in the matter of time, the better the weary soldiers will like it. They will be better pleased with one speech of two minutes, than with a dozen occupying half an hour each in the delivery, especially after a march of a mile or more along the glowing streets.

The Blankman Will Case.—This remarkable inquiry, which has for so many months engrossed the attention of the Surrogate, has been decided in favor of the proponent. The cause has provoked a more than ordinarily rigorous scrutiny; and the large number of witnesses has been examined with a thoroughness and shrewdness by the counsel on both sides, that do infinite credit to the professional skill engaged. The fact gives assurance that the decision answers the ends of justice. Mr. Blankman may therefore be congratulated not only on his pecuniary triumph, but on the acquittal from the gross charges upon which the opposition to the will was founded.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Discipline of the Washington Branch of the Grand Army—The Secession of Major Tochman—Mr. Russell's Letters to the London Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

The application for admission into the service of a regiment of New-York volunteers, in which Ex-President FILLMORE commands a Captain's company, furnishes a striking illustration of the leveling tendencies of American institutions. Mr. MONROE descended from the Presidential Chair to become a Justice of the Peace in one of the interior counties of Virginia. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, after filling the same high office with unsurpassed ability and wisdom, entered Congress, and had a parliamentary career of fifteen years, in which he added new lustre to his fame; and now, in a moment of public peril, another of our Ex-Presidents steps forward to serve his country in the field, in the subordinate position of commander of a hundred men.

Who does not feel proud of institutions which produce fruits like these? We in vain look for their parallels among the monarchical Governments of modern Europe, and we must go back to the heroic ages of Greece and Rome for examples of a devotion to country, which overrides all distinctions of caste. We laugh at the mock-heroics of sophomorical and Fourth of July eloquence, but after all, we find it justified by the facts of our history.

I understand that Mr. FILLMORE is not only a Captain of a company, but that he has shown himself to be a very competent officer, and an admirable disciplinarian. There is no such thing as overthrowing a Government which inspires such uncalculating patriotism in all classes; and there cannot be a doubt that this is the strongest Government in the world, because it has its deep foundations in the affections of a great and brave people.

Col. BUTLER, the brother of the General, has been here. He states that there are about six hundred contraband negroes in the service of the Government at Old Point and vicinity. They are found to be highly useful as laborers, as well as spies. The prospect of becoming free makes them equal, if not superior, to white men in digging trenches and in other severe labor; while their knowledge of the country—land and water—as well as of the people who inhabit it, renders them invaluable as guides.

A young officer of the Army, who had occasion to visit the rebel forces at Yorktown, under a flag of truce, was invited by Gen. MAGRUDER to dine, in company with his staff and other distinguished rebels. Each of them seemed disposed to apologize for fighting against the American flag, for which they still cherish a lingering respect. They have been victimized by the inculcations of CALHOUN and his followers, who have taught them that their first allegiance is due to the State, and only a secondary sort of obligation to the national flag. They are in a way to learn their sad mistake; and that however sound the doctrine of State sovereignty may be in theory, it vanishes like the apples of Sodom when touched by the rude hand of repressive war. The officer referred to could not fail to observe that his courteous entertainers were in a sad plight as it regarded the outer man. Their boots and shoes were in a state of dilapidation which would indicate that the cause of rebellion is not under the especial patronage of St Crispin. In a word, the Chivalry are already out at the toes, and will probably soon be at the elbows. There was also a deplorable lack of hair-dye and other articles peculiar to the fine gentleman's toilet, as was evinced in the personal appearance of the Commander himself.

Among the recent manufactures of military heroes out of plain and peaceable citizens is that of Brig.-Gen. CUMMINGS, of Philadelphia. I understand that this gentleman was at one time a merchant, and latterly the editor of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, but am unable to learn in which of these martial pursuits he learned the art of war. Perhaps some of his friends can explain. When men like DOUBLEDAY and SHERMAN are only promoted one degree in rank for distinguished services, to say nothing of education and experience, it is but sheer justice that those who make and cause to be made these appointments should be called upon to explain the grounds of them. The country will look to the Senate for a rigid scrutiny into all such appointments, before they are confirmed; and the best thing that could happen would be their rejection to a man. Tenderness to individuals, may, and probably will be, cruel death to thousands of the rank and file of the army, as well as the cause of shame and dishonor to the national flag. But, if the Senate fails to perform its duty at the present time, it is not hazardous to predict that the public disasters which will result from the folly of the Government, of which we have already had two bitter foretastes, will compel both Houses of Congress, before the war closes, to require military education or experience as indispensable prerequisites to responsible military positions.

Among the first things done by the approaching Congress, should be to double or treble the number of youths at West Point Academy. The country was never so rich in the materials for great armies as at the present time; but while the rank and file may in a few months be made equal to veterans, under the efficient system of drilling to which they are subjected, the knowledge and experience essential to officers cannot be acquired so easily. Intelligent men may gradually become able and competent officers by practical experience, accompanied with study, without the advantages of a regular military education; but the best and most obvious way to train officers, is to begin with their youth, and to make their profession a part of their education. There are self-made men in all the departments of life—men who, amid difficulties and trials, and by slow degrees, acquire the knowledge and experience which enables them to rise to eminence; but after all, this country and all countries act upon the idea that collegiate education is a great if not indispensable help; and the self-made men, who struggle to the top of the hill of science, unaided by regular routine education, never fail to give their sons the advantages which poverty withheld from them. The school of adversity makes many great and good men, but it makes them of the best materials. Early education would have enabled them to rise sooner, and to higher niches in the temple of fame; while it will elevate mediocrity to places of respectability and power, which would else have sunk into the obscurity of ignorance.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

The secession of Major TOCHMAN, a Polish exile and lawyer of some notoriety in this vicinity, has already been chronicled in the Press. He was for years known here, in a select circle, as an Anti-Slavery man, and was a regular attendant of the late Dr BAILEY's receptions. Some four or five years ago he removed to the country between this city and Alexandria, where he gradually imbibed Southern principles. About the time of the John Brown raid, he cleared his skirts and vindicated his "soundness" by denouncing Republicanism, and at length he went off, some two or three months ago, on a pretended peace mission, but really to join the rebels. He has recently been followed by his friend, Mr. WANKOWICZ, a nephew or grandson of KOSCIUSKO. The circumstances of this person's "taking off" are peculiar. He solicited the privilege of joining one of the New-York regiments, the Eighth, I believe, as a volunteer, and equipped himself as an officer. Being cordially received, and gaining the confidence of the Colonel, he solicited the privilege of crossing the lines, with a view to visit an old and esteemed friend in Virginia, near the camp. This favor was granted him, of which he immediately availed himself, but never returned. He represented to the Colonel, as a means of gaining his confidence, that he had been unsuccessful in his application to the War Department for an Army appointment, and such was his anxiety to serve his adopted country, that he was now willing to fight on his own book without pay. It has been ascertained, on inquiry, as I am informed, that he never sought an Army appointment, and his sole object in making the statement was to disguise his real purpose of joining the rebels. This is the account his countrymen give of him.

It is quite obvious that the lenity of the Government in its dealings with traitors, emboldens them to speak and act with far more openness than they dared practice for some weeks after the war commenced. When the great uprising took place in New-York and other Northern States, and for some weeks thereafter, treason was hushed into silence, and its principal organs were compelled, by popular indignation, to change their tone. The Baltimore *Sun* and the Maryland Legislature at once abjured the treason which they had nursed in their hearts, and professed to be loyal to the Union. But the ill timed and persistent levity of the Government has emboldened these traitors to speak out again in tones which cannot be mistaken. The impudence with which they demand a cessation of hostilities and an acknowledgment of the independence of the rebel Confederacy, can mean nothing less than the treasonable purpose to thwart the Government in its plans for coercing obedience to the laws. The *Sun* studiously presents facts to its readers in such a shape as to convince them that the South is in the right and the Government wrong; and by its persistent inculcations of treason, it is really doing more harm to the cause of Union than any regiment in the rebel service. The Government has no scruple about arresting and imprisoning plain men for repeating the sentiments which they find in the *Sun*, while the editor of that journal, which issues some twenty thousand daily, is permitted to go at large in the work of sowing treason. The summary arrest and imprisonment of the editors and proprietors of that journal—all of whom, by the way, are foreigners, would strike a wholesome terror into the ranks of their misguided followers, and if the leading conspirators in the Legislature were served in the same way, the salutary result would vindicate the wisdom of the policy. It is apparent that treason grows bolder here at the seat of Government, encouraged by the seeming indifference of those whose duty it is to hold it in check. Freedom of speech and of the Press are priceless jewels, but they give no warrant for the dissemination of treason. Opposition to an Administration cannot be confounded with hostility to the Government. They are as different as light and darkness. The worst enemies of the Government last Fall and Winter, were the Administration. They, in fact, betrayed the Government to its enemies, and would have put them in possession but for the Opposition. And even now, the best friends of the Government are often found chiding or even denouncing the Administration for real or supposed dereliction of duty.

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, represents himself as having been governed by a scrupulous sense of honor in withholding from the opposing parties at Fort Pickens a knowledge of each other's condition, but he immediately commits his observations to paper, in an elaborate essay, which had to pass through the hands of scores of unscrupulous Confederate officials, to say nothing of those on the loyal side of the line; while, if they escaped these ordeals, they were, at the end of two weeks, to be published to the world through the London *Times*, and immediately to be brought back to America. I confess I cannot see the merits of this sort of scrupulosity: and while it sounds very well to the ear, it looses much in our esteem when we reflect that we are reading of his delicate reticence in a newspaper, in which he proclaims it to the world. It is like those stage combats in which the parties are supposed to be groping about for each other in pitch darkness, but which the audience is permitted to witness by a very comfortable sort of twilight. If this letter of May 16 happens to be one of those which were "tampered" with by Confederate officials, the fact may explain the inactivity of Gen BRAGG, and the philosophic indifference of the Confederate Goverement to the importance of taking Fort Pickens. It is at any rate quite certain that the revelations of Mr RUSSELL were not calculated to precipitate matters on the part of the Confederates.

OBSERVER.

The Maine Telegraph Company.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, June 26.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held in this city to day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: Hiram O. Alden, James White, Belfast; Albert W. Paine, Jacob A. Smith, Albert Halton, Bangor; James S. Bedlow, Wm. P. Merrill, Portland; Edward O'Brien, Thomaston; Aaron Hayden, Eastport.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, H. O. ALDEN was unanimously chosen President, and WM. P. MERRILL, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The Bank of Upper Canada, Etc.

TORONTO, Wednesday, June 26.

At a meeting of the Bank of Upper Canada, yesterday, the Cashier reported that the losses sustained by the bank during the past few years amounted to $1,500,000. He recommended the reduction of the shares from $50 to $30 each, which will cover the losses, and leave the capital of the bank at $2,000,000. The bank is perfectly solvent, but wishes to face its difficulties.

Prince ALFRED left here at 9:30 last night for Kingston.

The Alleged Attempt at Suicide.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 27.

GILBERT L. WILSON, who was so terribly injured yesterday, still lives and is partially conscious, although having no recollection of the occurrence. His final recovery is beyond hope.

Prince Alfred.

MONTREAL, Thursday, June 27.

Prince ALFRED arrived to day, at Isle Dorval, near Lachine, the summer residence of the Commander of the forces. He visits Montreal to-morrow, and leaves for Quebec on Saturday.

Fires.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 26.

The store and wharf of CURTIS, BLISS & Co. in East Saginaw, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $50,000; insured $20,000.

Two warehouses of R. SHELDON & Co, at Houghton, Lake Superior, containing a large amount of supplies, were burned Thursday night last. Loss $25,000; no insurance.

QUEBEC, Thursday, June 27.

A fire to-day, rendered nearly two hundred people of the laboring class houseless. Loss $30,000; almost entirely uninsured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.—At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, held yesterday afternoon, Supervisor BOOTH, Chairman of the Committee on Court-house, reported that the Committee had received twenty nine plans in answer to their advertisement, four of which they had deemed suitable to receive the prizes offered, viz.: GAMALIEL KING & Co., Brooklyn; cost of structure, $165,000; size, 140 by 282 feet. P. R. WIGHT, No. 98 Broadway, New-York; cost, $334,000; size, 140 by 346 feet. BURGESS & PIERSON, No. 72 East Twenty sixth-street, New-York; cost, $145,000; size, 132 by 224 feet. E. BOYDEN & SON, Wall-street, New-York; price, $139,280; size, 140 by 272 feet. The report of the Committee was accepted and adopted. The Board can reject or adopt either of these plans, as they may finally determine.

DEATH OF AMODIO.—Intelligence is received of the death of Signor AMODIO, the celebrated Italian opera singer. He died at sea, on a voyage from Venezuela to this country, of yellow fever, after forty-eight hours' sickness.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENT.

THE FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE REGIMENT IN THIS CITY—PRESENTATION OF A FLAG BY THE SONS OF MAINE IN NEW-YORK—SPEECHES, &c.

The Fifth Maine Regiment, which left Portland on Wednesday morning, arrived in this City yesterday at 11 A. M., *via* the Fall River Line. They were expected at 9½ A. M., but owing to delays in embarkation, and the necessity of waiting for an order to debark at New-York, did not reach the City proper until about noon. During the passage from Boston to Fall River an Irishman belonging to one of the Portland companies jumped from the train and was instantly killed.

The Sons of Maine in New-York waited patiently for the arrival of the regiment, and greeted their brethren as gladly as if they had not been detained all the morning. The march up Broadway was a decided ovation, the most cordial greeting being extended on all sides. The usual preparations were made in front of the City Hall, where in due time the escort congregated and the regimental line was formed. Col. DONNELL briefly exercised his men in the manual and then brought them to a rest. Prayer was offered by Rev. THEODORE L CUYLER.

The flag was then brought to view. Like the standards presented to the other Maine regiments, this was of blue silk, trimmed with orange fringe. The face bore the inscription, "The Union now and forever, one and inseparable," over a space intended for the State arms. The staff was of lancewood, tipped with a silver spear. The tassels were of white and blue, held by a cord of similar colors.

The presentation speech was read by J. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., whose manuscript bore evidence to careful preparation and historical research, although it must have seemed rather long to the soldiers, wearied with the toil of the march, and burdened with heavy knapsacks, overcoats and arms. The speech, of itself, was excellent, though common humanity would seem to dictate short speeches on such occasions.

COL. DONNELL'S RESPONSE.

SONS OF MAINE: I accept in behalf of the Fifth Regiment of Maine Volunteers this beautiful flag from the Sons of Maine now resident in New York. Be assured, gentlemen, that we receive it with the most profound gratitude and sensible pride. We are proud of the position which you have obtained in this City, and in this State. We are proud of you, while our hearts beat with patriotism kindled by your kindness in presenting to us this gorgeous standard which hereafter shall float above us as we go forward to battle and to victory. [Applause] We have come before you here to day, not as old and trained military companies. All of us have, with hardly a single exception, come forth from the various avocations of life with but a few days' drill to present ourselves before you. Our only virtue, fellow-citizens, is that we have stout hearts, firm purposes, and an unwavering faith in the God of our Fathers, and the God of Liberty. [Applause.] We will not regret, then, that when we march past you we do not present the precision and exactness of well drilled men. Our hearts shall not fail us, our faith will not leave us, and, if we are allowed to come back on our way home to our native State, we hope no dishonor will rest upon our course, but that we shall have done our part, and have done it well. [Applause.] If we do that part well, I do not you will give us, on our return, a reception as enthusiastic and noble as the one you have given us here to-day. [Applause] Then shall we, all of us, rejoice in a common country once more united, once more happy, once more glorious among the nations of the earth. [Applause] Fellow-citizens I accept this flag from you. We will bear it with us. We will not allow it to trail in the dust. It shall float above us, even if defeat come upon us. It shall not float over ignominious graves. We accept it, and bear it on to victory.

Then raising the flag aloft, and turning to his regiment, Col. DONNELL said:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: I have on your behalf received from the Sons of Maine resident in New York this beautiful banner. It is yours. Above you it shall float—never, I trust, except in honor and victory. Shall it ever be disgraced? [Loud cries of "Never." "Never."] Fellow-soldiers, will you protect this flag? [Cries of "We will", "We will."] Then I present it to you. Receive it as I have, from the Sons of Maine. Let us never dishonor it but let us ever remember our patriotic duty to it. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association here made some remarks incident upon the presentation by the Society to the Regiment of one thousand hymn-books, and other reading matter. He urged them to bear along with them as well the banner of the Cross as the banner of their country, and in conclusion requested them to correspond with the Society.

Chaplain JOHN R. ADAMS responded on behalf of the regiment, gratefully accepting the gift.

The regiment then defiled into the Park Barracks, where rations were served, and the officers dined with the Sons of Maine at the Astor House. The following are the names of the officers.

Colonel, MARK H. DONNELL, of South Paris; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edwin Illsley; Major, Samuel C. Hamilton; Adjutant, Charles S. Whittier; Acting-Surgeon, F. G Warren; Chaplain, John R. Adams; Quartermaster, John S. Merrill; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Benjamin Freeman; Sergeant Major, Frederick Speed; Company A, of Saco, Capt. Josiah Heald; Company B, of Biddeford, Capt. Louis S. Goodwin; Company C, Capt. Isaac C Noyes; Company D, Capt. Thomsen; Company E, Capt. Sawyer; Company F, Capt. George P. Sherwood; Company G, Capt. H. G. Thomas; Company H, Capt. Edward Scammon; Company I, Capt. C. S. Edwards; Company K, Capt. Toby. The Band of the Regiment numbered 24 pieces, with J. COLE for leader. There is also an efficient drum and fife corps. The regiment is uniformed like the other Maine regiments, and has camp equipage, horses, ambulances, &c, ready to take the field. They left at 7 o'clock last evening per Camden and Amboy line for Washington.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE PEOPLE'S ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

The Ellsworth Association, of which Mayor THACHER of Albany, is President, have issued a second circular. They announce that the organization of the Ellsworth Regiment, to be composed of one member from each town in the State, is rapidly progressing. They are in correspondence with one half of the counties in the State, and others will have the opportunity of coöperating until July 15, when any vacancies will be filled by such towns as have requested the privilege of selecting more than one man. The Committee have secured the services of the members of the original Chicago Zouaves, who were the drill officers of the Fire Zouaves. The arms, equipments and uniforms will be purchased by the Executive Committee. A competent officer, who has seen actual service, will be selected as the Commandant.

THE HENRY W. JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The vessel fitted out by an association of Marine Underwriters, for the protection of their interests on the Bahama Banks and Florida Reefs, is not the "*Hannah M. Johnson*, recently arrived at this port as a prize," as noticed in the TIMES of the 25th inst., but is the *Henry W. Johnson*, built expressly for wrecking purposes, and recently purchased by the Association—the expenditure for outfits and maintenance being entirely defrayed by them. The *Henry W. Johnson* takes the place of the schooner *Oriental*, which vessel has been employed for three years past in a similar service on the Bahama Banks, &c. Owing to the peculiar state of the times she has been fully armed with rifled cannon and small arms, under the approval of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy. She will leave this port in a few days, under the command of Capt. MOSES HOYT, with an extra complement of men, for her own protection, and with authority to act as convoy to merchant vessels.

L.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 27. 1861.

THE HIGHLAND ZOUAVES.

This fine corps, which is composed of some of the Cadets belonging to the Academy at Peekskill, will have a dress parade and drill, this afternoon, on their parade ground at Peekskill. Without doubt their drill will draw an immense crowd, as this company is acknowledged almost perfect in the manual and Zouave tactics.

COL. MATHESON'S REGIMENT.

This regiment will positively leave to day, from Pier No. 2 North River, by the steamer *Kill von Kull* and Jersey Central Railroad, for the seat of war.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Paymaster Col. VAN BUREN and his aid were busy yesterday in checking the pay rolls of various regiments. Col. J. McLEOD MURPHY's regiment was the only one paid off. The amount was about $16,000.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

They were fully employed yesterday at this Department in uniforming Col. [illegible] Regiment. The whole of the uniforms have now been received by the Quartermaster of this corps.

THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

On Wednesday last the De Kalb Regiment, quartered at Hamilton Park, received a full supply of arms, camp equipage, medical stores, and everything to prepare them to march at six hours' notice.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE COMPANY.

There is a company formed in New Rochelle, Westchester Co., called the "New-Rochelle Cadets." The following are the officers: S. Perry Ayres, Captain; John Fowler, Jr., First Lieutenant; Henry W. Clark Second Lieutenant; Theodore Pine, Third Lieutenant.

PROMOTED.

From Newport's News we are informed that Mr. W. S. ANDREWS, a rising young comedian, who played, last winter, at Niblo's, and who was Orderly-Sergeant of Capt. JARDINE's Company, Ninth Regiment Zouaves (Col. HAWKINS,) has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the regiment.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

A delegation of the Young Men's Christian Association visited the Anderson Zouaves at Sattersville, and were present at the enthusiastic reception of Col. RIKER on his return from Washington. They were very cordially received, and the promised donation of 1 000 hymn-books met a thankful acknowledgment. Remarks were made on the objects of the Association, and prayer was offered by one of their number.

THE UNION ZOUAVES.

The Junior Zouave Company, of New-York, are hereby notified to send two delegates to a meeting of the company, to be held No. 114 Prince-street, on Saturday evening, June 29 for the purpose of making arrangements for a general parade on the glorious "Fourth."

W. PEITCH, Captain.

E BEADLE, Secretary.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

This fine regiment will leave Fort Schuyler to-day, for Fortress Monroe, where Col BAKER will take command of a brigade. The regiment will arrive in the City at 4 o'clock, landing at Fourteenth-street and march down Broadway to Cortlandt-st., to Jersey City Ferry, for Philadelphia when, after staying for two days, it will proceed to Fortress Monroe by steamer. The regiment is 1 500 strong.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION GUARD.

This Regiment is filling up briskly. Men of good character only are received in its ranks, and sobriety in the applicant one of its indispensable requisites. The officers saw service, and are men of the right material. Their head-quarters is No. 249 William street, where able-bodied men presenting themselves for enlistment will be received, as also at the Law office of Mr. P. E. McTighe, No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey street, who is authorized to provide recruits with rations, &c., on signing the roll. Donations in money, under-garments, &c, may be sent to these offices, where they will be suitably acknowledged.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Military matters in this city are about so-so. There are about twenty recruiting offices in different portions of the city, and from five to twenty-five men are enrolled at each of these places per day, for half a dozen different regiments. Occasionally a squad of twenty-five or fifty men arrive from the country and enrol their names all at one place, and when this occurs the recruiting officers are in excellent spirits. Yesterday a squad of this kind arrived from Suffolk County, having failed to get an opportunity to join the Union army in that locality. Letters still come pouring in, bearing serious complaints against Col. ABEL SMITH, of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment. The most serious charge is that he sells the rations belonging to the men.

DESERTERS POSTED.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH. REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., CAMP LINCOLN, Va., June 22 1861.

$30 REWARD.—*Whereas* The following persons have disgraced, perjured and dishonored themselves by "deserting their regiment and their country" in her hour of need, after having sworn to defend her to the last, I do hereby offer a reward of $30 each for the return of any or all of their bodies, dead or alive, to these head quarters: Gustav Wilner, Company A, residence New York; William Willer, Company E, East New York; Henry Schuck, Company D, No. 261 Atlantic street, Brooklyn; George Williams, Company G No. 90 Mesero e-street Williamsburgh; Martin Metshauser, Company H, No. 86 Grand-street, Williamsburgh; Charles Rosenbucker, Company I, New-Brooklyn.

The public are also notified that the following persons, after having taken the oath to serve their country, have been dismissed, perjured, dishonored and disgraced, and are looked upon with contempt by the remainder of their regiment, who have unanimously resolved to serve out their full time, let the hardships be what they may:

Frank Fenton, Company B Remsen-street. East Brooklyn; Adam West Company B. Remsen street. East Brooklyn; Adam Klebs, Company B, Remsen-street East Brooklyn; John Goeble, Company B. No 192 Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn; Peter Debit, Company B, No. 133 Boerum street Brooklyn; Geo. Rossenburg, Company B, Graham avenue, Brooklyn; Louis Bennan, Company B, Remsen-street, Brooklyn; Joseph Greble, Company B, No. 92 Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn; John Schack, Company E, East New York; Jos. Eisenbeil, Company E East New-York; Gustav Lehman, Company E East New York; W. Dollendorff, Company E East New York; Peter Rosel Company E, East New-York.

M BENNETT,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment.

A beautiful flag was raised inside of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton-street and First place, last evening.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Total Destruction of the Third-avenue Railroad Depot—Loss $125,000—Safety of the Horses and Stock.

The commodious brick building erected in 1857 as a dépôt for the Third-avenue Railroad, situated between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, was totally destroyed last evening by fire. The flames were first seen about 5 o'clock by JACOB FAITH and JOHN BOGERT, among some bales of hay in the feed-room on the second floor of the building, where they were employed. At this time the fire could have been extinguished with little difficulty but it was impossible for the workmen to obtain water without going to the street, and although they quickly gave an alarm and returned with hose, it was too late and the room could not be entered. There were about 700 horses in the stable at the time, and the laborers at once let them loose and drove them into the street. Here the neighbors, police and others had a lively time in catching the animals, which having been done, they were hitched to the fence posts and provided with temporary accommodations in the neighborhood.

As soon as the alarm was given the various clerks in the offices on the first floor of the building seized their books and papers, which were transferred to places of safety. The firemen responded to the call for their aid with the alacrity which always characterizes the Department, and made every exertion to prevent the communication of the flames from the stables to the main portion of the structure, but they were unsuccessful, and in less than an hour the entire buildings were in ruins, excepting a small row of wooden stables in the extreme rear of the premises.

The dépôt was erected expressly for the purposes of the Railroad Company, and cost $170 000. It was of brick. the main building being three stories in height, and the entire edifice covering a space of 200 by 300 feet. The general impression seems to be that the fire was occasioned by an incendiary, as the precise spot where it appeared is not known to have been visited for weeks.

The total loss of the Company is estimated at $125 000, upon which they have an insurance of $100 000, distributed in equal amounts among twenty-five companies, $30,000 of which was upon the main building, and $70,000 upon the stables, cars, horses, feed, implements, &c. The names of these companies could not be obtained. The De Kalb Regiment, quartered in the neighborhood of the stables, were marched by Col. VAN GILSA to the scene in force, and were useful in preserving order and securing frightened horses.

A small frame building in Second-avenue also owned by the Railroad Company, and occupied by JAMES WALLACE, was likewise destroyed. It was valued at $500, and was not insured. The only portion of the rolling stock destroyed was three cars, valued, in the aggregate, at $2 400. Mr. DARLING, the President of the Company, desires it to be understood that the cars will run to-day with regularity; and, indeed, last evening the interruption which the disaster occasioned was scarcely apparent.

Board of Councilmen.

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT—THE MAYOR VETOES THE RESOLUTION TO DISCONTINUE THE DAILY NEWS AS A CORPORATION PAPER.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, a resolution was offered and adopted directing the City Inspector to inform the Board whether any payments had been made under his order to HENRY J. HACKLEY, since April 30, and the amounts, if any, thus paid. Also what sum is still due Mr. HACKLEY for work done under the street cleaning contract, and whether the terms of the contract were now complied with, and what measures are employed by the City Inspector to enforce the terms of the contract, and also what measures have been taken to provide for the health of the City during the present Summer.

A resolution providing for the continuance of the salaries of persons in the employ of the City Government while serving in the present war was referred.

A report was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the time fixed for making an appraisement of the rent to be paid for the Christopher-street Ferry for the last five years of the term of the lease had expired nearly two years before he entered upon the duties of his office. Appraisers have now been selected to adjust the matter. The report was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution, passed by both Boards discontinuing the *Daily News* as a corporation paper, was received with hisses. It reads as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the resolution proposing to discontinue the New-York *Daily News* as one of the papers in which to publish the proceedings of the Corporation. No cause is assigned in the paper before me for approval for this discontinuance, and I am left to conjecture to ascertain the reasons that have influenced it.

The *Daily News* is a paper of large circulation. It offers excellent facilities for the promulgation of matters of public interest. Its circulation is among a class of our citizens who have an equal right with other classes to be informed, and as the object of advertising is to disseminate knowledge rather than to confer patronage. I deem it impolitic to cut off so valuable a medium for this purpose.

If, however, the motive is to punish that paper for any distinctive views it may hold upon political questions, I must be considered as dissenting.

With its peculiar opinions upon the political questions of the day, we have nothing to do. They may be popular or they may be not. They may be right, or they may be wrong. It is quite certain that if erroneous, proscription is not the way to suppress them, for intolerance always aids the cause it seeks to destroy.

I am not to be understood as indorsing all of the sentiments of the *Daily News*, upon the great questions now agitating the country. My own position was early taken upon this subject, from which I have not deviated a hair's breadth. The authority and the integrity of the Government must be maintained, without reference to the men or party, who may, for the time being, be placed in command. It is true, in common with two-thirds of the people of this City, I deplore the present military conflict in which we have been plunged, and would gladly aid a just and honorable compromise; but regrets avail not, if the necessity of the case really impels to arms. To preserve our nationality and to execute the laws, great sacrifices may be required, and the exercise of the military power be justified. I am in favor of *force* to maintain Government authority, especially as against *force* unconstitutionally and illegally called out to subvert it. But I am also in favor of the right to criticize the acts of our rulers. If those in whose hands the reins of Government have been placed, abuse the trust, they should be held to a stern accountability. The Press is the great beacon to enlighten the people, and to this end we should allow it the "largest liberty" consistent with the freedom of our institutions as well as the preservation of the Government.

Believing, therefore, that the proposition to dispense with the *Daily News*, as a Corporation paper, is impolitic, whether intended as a measure of public economy or as a punishment for its opinions upon political questions, I must withhold my approval of the resolution, which is returned herewith.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Board then adjourned till Monday.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. JOHNSON was generally considered a very badly dressed man, but if he had purchased his hats of KNOX the case would have been different. KNOX covers the heads of all well dressed men, so it is impossible to be badly dressed if you wear one of Knox's Hats. His store is at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—In sore legs, ulcers, scrofulous affections, and glandular swellings, operates gently, but with a surety and rapidity that surpass the most ardent expectation, its purifying and curative powers have never been disputed by all who have given it a fair trial.

[Advertisement.]

The great combination of living wonders at BARNUM'S Museum is about to be removed to give place to other novelties. Those who have not seen them should embrace the present opportunity to do so, for their equal has never been known. They all close their exhibition to day and to morrow.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes lined with patent crystalized Iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[illegible] for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $40. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Mrs. E. Simpson, at No. 495 Broadway, being prepared to do all kinds of military sewing on the only sewing machine suitable for any work, respectfully solicits orders for the manufacture of
BED-TICKS,
COVERINGS
HAVELOCKS.
HAVERSACKS,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c., &c
Terms reasonable and orders filled promptly.

Opposition to Imposition.—SIDNEY D. ROBERTS being aware that the exorbitant charges made for FIREWORKS in former years has prevented their full use in celebrating the anniversary of our glorious Independence, has resolved to reduce prices at least one half, hoping thereby to place within the reach of even the humblest citizens the means of showing their attachment to the Constitution and the laws. To avail of these advantages, call at the Union Fireworks Dépôt, No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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FIREWORKS, &c.,
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Ladies' Gaiter Boots at 12s.; Slips and Ties 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Ladies,' Misses, Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

ISHAM—MULLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 26, by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D, CHARLES H. ISHAM to JOANNA A. MULLER, daughter of Adrian H. Muller.

BARNUM—BOYD.—In this City on Saturday, June 15, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, W. R. BARNUM to CATHERINE S. BOYD, all of this City.

BENJAMIN—POST.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 26, by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Mr. WM. H. BENJAMIN to Miss MAGGIE M., daughter of Samuel L. Post, Esq., all of this City.

LAMB—BINNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 26, in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, by the Rector, Rev. Daniel V. M. Johnston, FREDERICK WM LAMB, son of the late Mr. Roger Lamb, of Dublin, to ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of the late Capt. George Binney, Longfield Lodge, Longfield, Ireland.

LLOYD—BADGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 27, by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., HENRY H. LLOYD to Miss ANNA M. BADGER, daughter of Daniel D. Badger, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MACGEORGE—DEAN.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, June 27, at the residence of Dr. Alfred Hasbrouck, by Rev. George McKeron WILLIAM MACGEORGE, JR., to MARY A. DEAN.

DIED.

RAMSEY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 27, JAMES RAMSEY, aged 2 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 78 West 33d st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 27, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of George and Deborah Smith, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Friday,) the 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 168 Delancey st.

COHU.—In this City, on fourth day, sixth month, 26th, of consumption, WM COHU, aged 62 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on sixth day, 28th inst. at his late residence, No. 42 2d-av., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HULL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 26, SARAH B., wife of the late A. Gerald Hull, M. D.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Church, on Saturday, at 9½ A. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother-in-law, Dr. Gray, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Wednesday, June 26, DAVID, only child of Wm. W. and Eliza Graham, aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 15 Fillmore place Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

PRITCHARD.—On Wednesday, June 26, CAROLINE PRITCHARD, wife of Stephen Pritchard, and daughter of Erasmus N. Kuts.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEVENSON.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, June 26, RACHEL ELLA, daughter of Dr. R. W. Stevenson, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday morning, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On Thursday, June 27, Mrs ELIZABETH MORRIS, wife of Rev. John A. Morris.

The friends are invited to the funeral, this day, June 28, at 2 o'clock, in Canarsie.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 355.—June 27. 1861.
65, 75, 1, 11, 15, 6, 27, 9, 26, 60, 41, 22, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 356.—June 27. 1861.
67, 55, 29, 59, 47, 3, 56, 71, 16, 66, 46, 7, 57.

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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Whoever misses reading this book, will miss reading what is, in various respects, to the best of our judgment and experience, the most remarkable book of the day—one indeed, that no thoughtful, inquiring mind would miss reading, for a good deal.

MILITARY.

GARIBALDI GUARD.—THIS REGIMENT will be increased by recruiting 250 men. Apply at once to Head-quarters, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway. Donations for the purpose of outfit and rations will be thankfully received by
CHAS. B. NORTON, Quartermaster.

DRILL.—A MEMBER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT for nine years, will accept an engagement as Drill-master anywhere in the loyal States. If sufficient inducement be offered Address BRAGG, Box. No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world,
Principal office, No 13 Cedar-st., New York.
Price only 25 cents a bottle.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 8s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.
Absolutely pure; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours; contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East Fourteenth st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No 448 6th av., one door above 27th st; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st. and No. 375 8th-av., near 29th st.
N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City.
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VOICE FROM THE ARMY.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.
I am directed by Major Anderson to say to you that the SOLIDIFIED MILK sent by you to Fort Sumter was in daily use by the officers there, and that it was regarded by them as an excellent article in every respect. I made use of it also in my hospital, and it is in my estimation the best substitute for fresh milk.
I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. W. CRAWFORD, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.
To C. A. ROBERTSON, M. D., President, No. 79 Liberty-st., New-York.

LYONS'
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.
LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.
D. S. BARNES (late BARNES & PARK) wholesale and retail medicine dépôt, 13 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to attending children; is willing to go to the country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 36 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation for a girl who she can highly recommend, as chambermaid, seamstress or nurse; will go in the country if desired. Inquire at No. 140 5th-av., cor 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or as general house servant; is willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; best of City references from last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 111 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL, with good reference wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a private family; has good reference; is of kind disposition and very obliging. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or do the general housework of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 230 Myrtle-av., between Navy and Raymond sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman, with several years' testimonials. Can be seen at her present employer's, this week, No. 18 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 280 West 28th-st., near 10th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to take care of children. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 Fulton-av., near corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a capable Protestant Welch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in waiting, and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to go to the country; can give best of City references. Call for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 17 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 227 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING situations for two good servants, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; prefer the country. Call at No. 232 4th-st., Washington-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged German woman, as cook in a small family; is well experienced in cooking, baking, all kinds of pastry, &c.: American and German cooking. City references. Address F. S., Box No. 131 Times Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she can produce the best City references for capability. She would have no objection to take a situation to wait upon a lady, having had experience in nursing. Apply at No. 79 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as first class cook in a private family; is an excellent bread and cake baker, and understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of reference from her last place; can be seen until engaged at No. 31 Charles-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 87 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 143 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good plain; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go to the country; the best of City reference for seven years, from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 197 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a reliable, competent cook, or to do the kitchen-work of a small family. Is competent in all respects. Can be seen at her present place, No. 123 East 17th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; would wish to bring her boy along, aged 14; wages no object, a good home preferred; no objection to the country; best of City references given. Call for two days at 76 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; has been 2 years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 94 Rivington-st., 6 blocks from the Bowery.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as professed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A LADY RESIDING AT NO. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, desires to obtain a situation for her cook. The best of recommendation will be given the girl as cook and washer and ironer. She may be seen at the above place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 205 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—ONE OF THE BEST COOKS IN THE City is open for an engagement; understands cooking in all its branches, also baking of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and do chamberwork and sewing; best City references. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., (University-place.)

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman; lived three years in her last place; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 89 16th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference. Call at No. 185 West 19th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, wishes a situation as plain cook, and would do the general housework of a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country, a steady place being more of object than wages. Apply at No. 123 Mott st., in the rear, room No. 6.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, and has no objection to go to the country; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS cook and assist in the washing, by a woman with six years' reference wishes the above situation, in City or country; understands cooking in all its branches; is also a splendid bread and pastry baker; wages moderate. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young women, (sisters,) the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is capable of doing both; they can give the best of City reference from their last place; they would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 366 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young girls; one as thorough cook; she understands French and English cooking, and has the best of City reference from her last place; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 126 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND IRONING.—An honest, respectable young girl wishes a situation in the City; she has no objection to the country, and would like to go with a family for the Summer. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 128 West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A nice girl, with seven years' reference from her last place, wants a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general work; also, over eighty other nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girls, (many of them several years in their last places,) for all branches of work. Wages reduced. Select Agency, No. 334 4th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as good cook, a good washer and ironer, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country; and has good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 24th-st., for two days, up two pair of stairs, in the back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A young Protestant girl wishes a situation as cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 227 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. No objection to go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman has been only about one month in this country, wishes a situation in the country; is a good cook, baker of bread, pies and biscuit, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter, and is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-working Protestant young woman wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and pies, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; is a good dairymaid. Has good reference; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A respectable English Protestant young woman wishes the above situation as chambermaid, and assist the laundress; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; is very obliging. Best of City reference. No objections to country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation in a private family by a respectable woman with good references. Apply at No. 90 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Willoughby and Myrtle avs., for 2 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations for self and child, (five years old), to do general housework, in City or country. Has good references. Apply at No. 246 45th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do general housework; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, either in the City or country, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present place of employment for three days, No. 10 Ninth-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman to do the general housework of a small family; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 269 Fulton st., corner Tillary, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A few days landed from the Old Country, wishes a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen, for a week, at No. 169 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS — CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two sisters: one as laundress, who perfectly understands her business, fluting, &c.; the other as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, rear building. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and understands her business thoroughly, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 West 12th-st., in the milliner's store, near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English, Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would like to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Address No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; has the best of City reference; would prefer a family going to Newport. Can be seen at No. 110 4th-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; no objection to travel; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 85 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A respectable Protestant German woman, with best of references, desires a situation, in City or country; knows how to bring up children from their birth; is a good sewer; would do general housework. A home is preferable to wages. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing, and understands the care of children from their infancy; is willing and obliging; has eight years' reference from her last place; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY superior young woman, with the best of reference, wishes the above situation; understands the management of children thoroughly; is also a first class seamstress; will have no objection to go by the day, week or month; her present employer can be seen. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN INDUSTRIOUS young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner, and understands all kinds of family sewing; will make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 374 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT young woman, with eight years' reference, wishes the above situation; is an excellent nurse, being very fond of children; can take the management of them from their birth; is also a superior sewer and embroiderer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 192 East 12th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced nurse, to take care of a child from its birth, or would take care of invalids and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is kind and skillful in sickness; can give the best of City reference for the last 12 years. Inquire at No. 270 3d-av., first floor, front room, near 23d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; can bring it up by hand or bottle, and would assist at chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13, Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has had the care of children for many years; would go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 140 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes a situation as wet nurse in the City, or would prefer traveling with a lady; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 212 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Apply for two days, or till engaged.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, having lost her own baby, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; also a baby to dry nurse; good reference given if required. Call at No. 254 East 18th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, a situation as wet nurse; baby six weeks old; has the best City reference. Inquire at No. 373 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and would assist in the care of children; has good City reference; can be seen till suited, or would go out by the week or month. Call at No. 191 East 13th-st., near the 2nd-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamberwork: would go to the country; would go by the week or month. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a first-class seamstress and dress maker, wishes to engage in a private family for the Summer, as ladies' maid and dressmaker; the Country preferred. Call or address No. 117 Laurens-st., near Prince-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; can do all kinds of plain sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to go by the week in City or country. Call at No. 57 West 31st-st., near 6th av., first floor, front.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; also family sewing of every kind. The best City reference. Call at No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, having an excellent girl, with no further use for her, wishes to secure her a place, either as seamstress and chambermaid or as chamber and waiting maid. Call at No. 4 West 39th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M., for three days.

TO GO TO EUROPE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Englishwoman, a situation as nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; is not sea-sick; would pay half the passage; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 146 Spring-st.

BY AN AMERICAN GIRL.—WANTED, A place for a smart, intelligent American girl, 13 years old, in a good family of growing people Wages no object to a good family. Her mother is a widow. Inquire No. 19 Columbia-st., corner Vine near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, over the butcher's, for one week.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, as coachman; he understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given, from City and country. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of a gentleman's horses in all its branches; is a first class driver; has no objections to the country; has first-class reference; is willing and obliging; can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for a very faithful and efficient man, who is now leaving him. He is a careful driver, good groom, and perfectly sober. Apply at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the very best of references. Address J. H., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man who comes well recommended. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 East 13th-st., where he can be seen until employed.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a young man, who can produce six years' recommendations from one place; his reference for honesty, sobriety and capability cannot be surpassed; would make himself useful in any other way; would keep a small garden in order if required. Address H. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener and farmer, by a man that thoroughly understands his business in both capacities, and can give the very best of reference. Address S. N., care of McIlvain & Young, seed store, No. 9 John-st.

AS STEWARD, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, as steward on a ship or as waiter on a steamship, by a single and well conducted young man, who has the best of New-York City reference, or would go as servant with a private family or gentleman. Address G. G., Box 133 *Times* Office, or G. G., Williamsburgh Post-office, Grand-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a single man; is an extra groom and careful driver; has no objection to City or country, having lived in both; is willing to be useful to his employer; has the best of recommendations and reference from his last place. Address W. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for 3 days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A situation as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly in all its business; is willing and obliging; neat and clean in his habits; can produce the best of testimonials; three years in his last place. Address J. C., No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., in the drug store. Can be seen for three days.

AS WAITER.—WILL BE DISENGAGED IN A few days, an experienced private waiter, who has lived in the first families of this City, and understands the work of a first-class family thoroughly; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by his present employer. A note addressed to W. Y., No. 945 Broadway, will be immediately attended to, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AGE 28 years, wants a situation in a private family, respectable hotel or boarding-house; understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address FRENCHMAN, No. 147 East 10th-st., in basement, for two days.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN OF GREAT experience, who has lived in the highest families in England and New-York, wishes a situation as waiter; has the best of reference, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply by note, or call at No. 19 West 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH boy, 17 years old; would like to get a situation in a gentleman's family; is willing and obliging; no objections to City or country, or travel; good City reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ACCUSTOMED TO plowing and other farm work, and the care and driving of horses. None other need apply. Good recommendations required. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERICAN child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to, or address Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY AND ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very desirable furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 61 Clinton place, two doors east of 5th-av. Reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD may be obtained in a genteel private family, at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable reference required and given.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CARROLL Park; situation pleasant and airy; cars pass the door; within easy walking distance of the Ferry. Terms very moderate. Address No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AT THE NEW-YORK HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 15 LAIGHT-ST.—This is one of the most quiet and pleasant places in the City for boarding. Rooms airy and cool. Diet strictly Hygienic. Location close by St. John's Park. Baths, gymnasium, key to the Park, and dancing once a week free. Dyspepsia, chonic disease, and mercurial rheumatism entirely cured in a few weeks' time. Terms from $4 to $14 per week, according to rooms. Transient board $1 per day. Day board $3 50 per week.
FANCHER & MILLER, Proprietors.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and bedroom; also, a single room, with or without breakfast, to let to gentlemen only. House first class; terms moderate. References exchanged.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD like to get a large bedroom and breakfasts in a respectable French family down town. Address, stating terms, (which must be very moderate,) C. F., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms for the Summer, open to the southerly breeze, with a fine view down the Bay, at Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st., near Hudson.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED HORSES.—A public sale of 44 colts and fillies, sired by Hermes, Nero, G. M. Patchen, New-Jersey, Imported Bedouin, and other stallions of repute, will take place at Bordentown, N. J., on TUESDAY next, July 2, 1861, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, without regard to weather. Terms cash, in bankable funds. The stock can be seen at any time, and every information given by the owners.
A. MAILLIARD,
H. BECKETT.

Trains leave New-York for Bordentown, at 6, 7 and 9 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND SIX-SEAT Rockaways, in good running order, and suitable for country use; one second-hand dickey seat barouche, and one second-hand light wagon, with top. All of which will be sold very low. Apply at JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO.'S repairing shop, No. 61 Crosby-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

DR. HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH SAYS: The Polar Refrigerator will save both health and money. [illegible]

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman who is taking care of a gentleman's house. Call or address Mrs. KENNEDY, No. 69 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL.—Accessible by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr Rollin Sandford, or Mr. C. K. June, No. 159 Maiden-lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No 813 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.
JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterised their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO
CHICAGO, June 1. 1861.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, N. J., OPPOSITE Keyport, will be open on the 15th inst. It is situated on a high bluff, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and adjacent country, and within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing; good bathing, sailing and fishing. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Steamboats leave Robinson-st. at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Apply to C. L. Averry & Co., No. 370 Broadway; Capt. Arrowsmith, steamer *Keyport*, or the proprietor.
H. W. ABBOTT.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H. BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M. daily. (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT—PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This splendid private Summer boarding-house is now open, and a few rooms yet vacant. Apply on the premises of JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor. Access by steamboats *Wyoming* and *Red Jacket*, from Pier No. 2, North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey-st.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort. C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 30, 1861; with the enlargement of dining room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season will amply accommodate 800 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, WHO ARE desirous of conforming to the times, by practicing economy, and at the same time securing the privileges of a first-rate summer resort, are recommended to try the Summit House, at Lake Mahopac. Inquire of the President of the New-York County Bank, 14th-st.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year; also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests, free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

STANTON HOUSE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—This elegant Hotel, ranking in the first order of Summer establishments, is now open for the reception of guests. To secure choice apartments an early application is advised. For further particulars, address
GEORGE F. STANTON.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS' POINT, L. I., IS now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave James-slip at 4 P. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out.

For a gentleman's country residence, or for a boarding school, or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted.

It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 miles from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan station, on the New-York Central Road is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily by omnibus.

The property will be sold cheap. Apply to
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the railroad dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6 000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1 798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most beautiful villas in the lower part of Westchester County, on the high grounds, west of the Harlem Railroad, and near the Harlem River, at McComb's Dam, having facilities for fine fishing and bathing, together with five acres of land; the building is large, and will compare with any within 50 miles of New-York; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; views and surrounding scenery beautiful; more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c. &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, will have an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Newark, in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A tract of fine land, of 97 acres, consisting of meadow, upland, and woods. A stream runs through it. The scenery very beautiful, with views of both the Hudson and East rivers; is perfectly healthy; would make a splendid place for a City man to improve. Price low and terms accommodating. Address TARRYTOWN, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A PRETTY COTTAGE FOR SALE LOW.—For beauty of location and convenience of access to the City it can scarcely be surpassed; it is well built and designed by one of our best City architects. Apply to J W. SHEDDEN, No. 368 Bowery, corner 4th-st., or P. FALARDO, South Orange, N. J.

TO LET—A COTTAGE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, at Sing Sing, on State-st.; fine trees, shrubbery, fruits, extensive river view; excellent schools near. Rent very reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, adjoining the premises, or to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 239 5th-av.

TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINING ten rooms, situated in the village of West Bloomfield, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Rent $250. Apply to REXFORD & VAN RIPER, No. 29 Moore st., or to JOHN C. COLLINS, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY-SEAT OF THE LATE C. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. E. MAURAN, No. 235 West 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and a very nice front room; well shaded, and a variety of choice fruit and vegetables; $4 per week each; no other boarders will be taken. Can be seen any day; accessible by the Harlem Railroad or Peck-slip boat, and stages from Harlem. Inquire at the brick house, near 12th-st., Washington-av., Tremont Village, three minutes' walk from dépôt or stage. Distance, 12 miles from City Hall, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm, 32 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gentlemen who would room together, can have a large front chamber, furnished, in a beautifully located country house, with good garden and plenty of shade trees; one hour's ride by car or boat from New-York, and ten minutes' walk from the dépôt; price $5 a week, each. Apply at No. 156 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 150 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES wishing to spend the Summer in the country, will find good accommodations in the pleasant village of Hunter, 20 miles west of Catskill, and 10 miles west of the Catskill Mountain House. Large and pleasant rooms suitable for families; pleasant yard shade trees, &c., &c. H. S. LOCKWOOD, Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y.

BOARD WANTED AT A PRIVATE FARMHOUSE, about 25 miles from the City, by a young man; must have pure cream daily. A place where berries are plenty preferred. Terms must be very moderate and location convenient to a railroad station. Address H. L. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR TWO OR THREE families can be had with a private family living on their farm of 30 acres, 17 miles from the City by steamboat or New-Jersey Central Railroad. Terms moderate. Apply to A CAMPBELL, No. 124 Grand-st., or Box No. 3,277 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD WITH pleasant rooms, at moderate price, may be had in the pleasant town of Orange, N. J., on the line of the M. & E. Railroad, one hour from New York. Communication with City hourly. C. CONDIT. Refer to William E. Millet, music dealer, No 395 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH accommodations for servant, horse, and carriage, with good board, situate on Walnut Hill, Yonkers, ten minutes from dépôt or steamboat; large lawn, six acres plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further particulars inquire of DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated in the village of Nyack, near steamboat landing; rooms large and airy. Call or address J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, near the Great South Bay, Long Island, about 30 miles from New-York. A family of eight or ten can be accommodated. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 252 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—ONE family, wishing board for two or three months, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at a moderate price in a private family. Address W. M. T., Box No. 123 Cornwall Post-office, Orange County, N. Y.

PERSONS WISHING GOOD COUNTRY board, pleasant rooms and fine river view, will hear of such by addressing or calling on C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., second door from the dépôt, by letter or at the house. Mrs. REYNOLDS

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 80 CHATHAM-st.; has been occupied for the last ten years as an eating and boarding house; has had a great run of custom, and is now all ready to commence the business immediately, with ranges, boilers, &c.; has a spacious dining-saloon and 42 lodging rooms. Will be let reasonable to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE JANEWAY, Bergen Point, N. J., or on the premises.

TO LET—A NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY HAVING an elegantly-furnished house in one of the pleasantest localities in Brooklyn, will let the second floor en suite, or singly, to a family or single gentlemen on moderate terms. House has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to ferry and cars. Apply at No. 114 1st-place. A dry goods merchant would be boarded in exchange for goods.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANSION, IN EXCELLENT order, with all modern improvements; fine lawn in front, and overlooking the North River; an unsurpassed location for a private residence. Inquire on the premises, corner of 75th-st. and 11th-av., or at No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row, 70x26, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN H. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, (OR exchange for a country residence,) an elegant brown-stone house, with every known improvement, in the finest part of Brooklyn. Inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, house No. 236 West 36th-st.; also 2 small houses in the same neighborhood. Rent from $260 to $375 per annum. Also some good floors; low rents to good families. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 223 West 25th-st.

CHEAPEST ROOMS, FURNISHED, IN the City, with bedrooms adjoining; cooking stove and every convenience for small families or single gentlemen, from $3 to $8 per month, at No. 135 Elizabeth-st., near Broome; also in a private house on Broome-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished house, barn and stable, on a two-acre lawn, within five minutes' walk of the boat landing. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or No. 30 Barclay-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-ROCHELLE TO LET.—The rent taken in board if desired; the location is healthy and pleasant; near the dépôt. Address RENT, at the Broadway Post-office, near Canal-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 56 West 24th-st.; 4 stories, size, 25x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 18 West 24th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON Brooklyn Heights, near Wall st. Ferry, to exchange for a country place worth $2,000 to $3,000. Hot water in chambers and bath-room; water closet in bath-room and cellar. Worth $7,000, mortgaged for two-thirds. Would exchange for vacant lots. Address B. NORRIS, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property in 4th-st., well let, pays 10 per cent., from 20 to 50 acres in Westchester County, with good buildings worth from $6,000 to $10,000, for an equal value of exchange, or would pay part cash. Address with particulars TRADESMAN, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE in a business in this City, which will pay from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum; full explanation given upon an interview; references unquestionable given and required. No agent need apply; principals only dealt with. Address H. H. ALLEN, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spaulding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1, 1861.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 28, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., } NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 65 Wall st., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN HAYNE, [illegible]

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LANSING, Mich., June 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JULY 1st, of the funded debt of the State of Michigan, payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank. J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

N[illegible] by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 CHAMBERS ST. } NEW-YORK, June, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 84 WALL-ST. } NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2.

J. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.

By order of the board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—THE Trustees will pay a semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent on the first mortgage bonds of this road, on and after the 1st day of July next, at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
GEORGE BRIGGS,
June 24, 1861. Trustees.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861. }

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons, past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, July 1, 1861. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next. By order of the Board.

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

$1,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on real estate in Bedford st., Brooklyn, worth more than double the amount. Apply to Dr. CASALING, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS.—Coupons due July 1, 1861, payable on presentation at Continental Bank, New-York, or Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

$1,000, $2,000, $3,000, TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 1,317 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, No. 13 Court street, Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 226,500 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver, 3,160 barrels Flour, 17,525 pounds fresh Fish, 50,000 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil, Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap, Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Oak and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the Poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the City Hall, (W. D.) and at the corner of 1st and South 5th streets, (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.
HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT.
Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School, No 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Chairman.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock TO-DAY, 28th, for supplying 800 drab Felt Hats for use of the army. Samples may be seen at this office after 12 o'clock to-day. Persons offering will please state their places of residence, and give the names of two persons, residents of New-York as references. Articles to be ready within one week.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner; that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.

R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of RICHARDS & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission on the New-York Stock Exchange.

ANTHONY L. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL M. POND.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861. Office No. 23 William-st.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 291 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and No. [illegible] Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,

LARGE SALE OF A VALUABLE STOCK OF SUPERIOR OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., of an importing and jobbing house, established 1840, for the past fifteen years extensively engaged in a first-class Southern trade. The quality of the goods is undoubted, embracing the most reliable brands only, and were selected with regard to purity rather than price. We shall offer Sherries, Ports, Madeiras, Brandies, Rums, Gins, Whisky, &c. Also, baskets of Champagne and cases of Clarets, in quantities to suit, by the demijohn or cask. The sale will include a select invoice of 500 dozen, in original cases of one dozen each, bearing the brand and private label of one of the oldest wine houses in London, of the same standard grades as supplied to all the leading houses of Canada and the provinces for the past three years.

Cigars, consisting of an extra fine assortment of Havana Conchas, Operas, Regalias, Britannicas, Zarzulas, Brevas Prensados, Londres, Regalias, Londres Finas, Londres, Chicas, Brevas, Concha Prensados, Regalias, Medianos, of the following celebrated brands, viz: Cabanas, Figaro, Pureza de Mato, Española, Memoria, Antiquidad, Noriga, Winfield Scott, Monumento, Dolce-far-niente, Henry Clay, Morantes, Encantadora, Esmera, Flor de los Campos, La Rosa, Sacramento, Thos Dias, and other well known brands.

In the above advertisement is but a part of the stock enumerated, and we would refer our readers to the catalogue for further particulars.

JNO S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF A WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK, FIXTURES, &c. GERARD BETTS & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, June 28, and continue the sale on SATURDAY, June 29, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 208 Fulton-st., the wholesale stock of drugs contained in the above store, consisting of drugs, paints, oils acids, dye stuffs, chennille, patent medicines, perfumery, green and white glass ware, &c., &c. Also the store and office fixtures consisting of drawers, shelving, counters, bins, glass cases, desks, chairs, &c. The whole fitted up in the best style. This is a favorable opportunity for anyone wishing to commence a drug business in New-York to obtain a well selected stock.

Catalogues now ready. The goods can be examined on the premises any time previous to sale.

Terms cash. Bankable money.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 28, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of J. Guedin and H. Babad, assignees of Lorenzo Delmonico, all that one undivided third part of certain property, woodland, situate partly in the town of New Lots and partly in the City of Brooklyn, containing six acres more or less. A map can be seen at No 3 Pine st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscribers, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1861, at 12½ o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Caroline Bleidorn in and to the estate of Louis Bleidorn, deceased, under his will, which is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County.

CHARLES A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Assignees, No. 169 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, an elegant stock of first-class household furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate pieces. The above is first class stock, and sale positive.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN, CENTRAL, AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M. and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:33, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New-York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

On and after July 1, the steamboat SEA SHORE will leave New-York at 6 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. Returning, cars will leave Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M. These are all to be fast Express lines.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank. On Saturdays, to Greenport. 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James-slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4 15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall st., corner South, up stairs.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH—fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw Excursion tickets to the above landings at reduced prices.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND PLEASURE BAY.—The swift steamer ALICE PRICE, on SUNDAY, June 30, will leave Catharine Market at 7:30; Robinson-st., at 8; Spring-st., 8:15, and Pier 4, at 8:30 o'clock, for the above places. Returning, leaves Pleasure Bay at 1:30 and Highlands at 2 30 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat S. V. Arrowsmith, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the corps will be held, THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 28, at the Mercer House, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of ABM. DALLY, Colonel.

J. M. PEYRE, Adjutant.

STORAGE.—HAVING LOTS NEAR THE RIVER, [illegible] on reasonable terms all kinds of lumber, [illegible] or any kind of merchandise that will [illegible] exposed to the weather. Apply to [illegible] WALTON, Jr., No. 338 Delancey-st.

MEDICAL.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other affections of special importance to the Sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—(From the New-York Home Journal. The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1. RICHARDSON, Bookseller,
No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.

The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the Affections and Disorders of the Skin, have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, teething, the tetters, prurigo or puritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal depot at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Gouré's, No. 32 Platt-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., N. Y.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—THEODORE J. MERCIER, Plaintiff, against VICTOR GIROUD and PETER GIROUD, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, Victor Giroud: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 26th day of June, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Yonkers, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty three cents, with interest from the 19th day of September, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, June 20, 1861. J. P. SANDERS,
je28-law6wF* Pl'ff's Att'y, Yonkers, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
fa18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 5TH day of July next, Surgeons of Police will be in attendance, daily, (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to vaccinate all persons who may apply for the purpose without charge, at the following Station Houses, viz:

	Station House.
2d Precinct	No. 49 Beekman-st.
4th Precinct	No. 9 Oak-st.
5th Precinct	No. 49 Leonard-st.
6th Precinct	No. 9 Franklin-st.
8th Precinct	Cor. Wooster and Prince-sts.
9th Precinct	No. 94 Charles-st.
12th Precinct	Harlem.
13th Precinct	Cor of Attorney and Delancy sts.
18th Precinct	22d-st., near 2d-av.
19th Precinct	59th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.
21st Precinct	No. 120 East 35th-st.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co. New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer Yorktown, are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
June 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on the Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 20, 1 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 4½ P. M.
Friday, June 21, 3¼ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 2¼ P. M.
Saturday, June 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 22, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 23 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 24, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, June 24, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 12½ P. M.	Friday, June 28, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.

Fare 25 cents. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, June 25, 10 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, June 26, 4½ P. M.	Thursday, June 27, 6½ A. M.
Thurs'y, June 27, 11½ A. M.	Friday, June 28, 7 A. M.
Friday, June 28, 12 M.	Sat'day, June 29, 12½ P. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 1, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wedn'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 4, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5, 3 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Saturdays excepted.) Leaving 10th-st., East River, 7:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 7:45; Peck-slip, 8; Spring-st., North River, 8:15; 30th-st., North River, 8:40; Pier No. 4, North River, 9 A. M. This is one of the best excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND Cliffwood, landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy.—The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. pier, Sunday, June 30, at 9 o'clock, and Keyport at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS,

Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on SATURDAY, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA	SATURDAY, July 13
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, July 20

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

FLAGS.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.—WE HAVE NOW IN store a large stock of English Bunting, in 9, 12 and 18 inch, by bale or piece. For sale at old prices, by A. W. KELLY & BROTHER.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.

TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 108 South-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH A VIEW TO marriage is desired with a lady socially and pecuniarily well situated, by a gentleman of undoubted respectability. Address A. T. S., Station C. No replies desired except those emanating from a really worthy and eligible source.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—The schooner [illegible], built in Philadelphia in 1853, rebuilt in 1861; 147 tons; rates A [illegible]; is a large carrier; in good order, and is well found; she cost over $2,400 in 1857 and has had $4,200 laid out upon her in 1861. She lies in the Atlantic dock basin, Brooklyn, near Hamilton ferry, where she will be shown by the ship-keeper on board. Lowest cash price, $3,000. Apply at the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
LAST DAY BUT ONE,
of that most wonderful and extraordinary
VIRGINIAN LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY,
THE WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY,
and of the great National Union Drama,
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM,
which delineates many incidents of the war, as
THE MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE,
THE ATTACK ON THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS,
THE MURDER OF COL. ELLSWORTH, &c., &c.

It will be played EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. To be seen at all hours: THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION, MONSTER LIVING SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, and untold multitudes of other wonders, living and preserved.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED & TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
NEW UNION TABLEAUX.
NOTICE.

In order to accommodate heads of families, ladies, children and visitors from the country, who wish to see the fireworks in the evening, there will be a

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
OF THE
SEVEN SISTERS
ON THE
FOURTH OF JULY.

WINTER GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, JUNE 28,
Benefit of
MR. SOTHERN,
Charles Gayler's comic drama,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
THREE SPLENDID NEW TABLEAUX.
Places can be secured one month in advance.

1776. 1776. 1776. 1776

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
No. 625 BROADWAY.
A PICTURE FOR THE TIMES!
YOU SHOULD SEE IT!
YOUR CHILDREN SHOULD SEE IT!
EVERY ONE SHOULD SEE IT!
ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PAINTING,
Now on exhibition for the first time,
"THE READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,"
JULY 4, 1776, AT INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA,
Together with over
200 WORKS OF ART IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE,
Embracing the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.

Visitors will find the spacious and elegant galleries of the Institute the most attractive and elegant place of resort in the City.

SOIREES MUSICALE EVERY EVENING,

Under the direction of Signor Tosso, from the Conservatoire of Paris, assisted by Madame Stahl, the distinguished harpist and vocalist, from the Academy of Music. Coplenz, and Carl Muller, the celebrated pianist. Galleries open day and evening, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.
BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.
Third Week of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
FRIDAY, June 28.

Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets and Laughable Interludes.
GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.
A Grand Matinee every Saturday.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations given how to tune the banjo.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 193½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody say they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano-forte and singing, desires a position in some first class family, in this City, Brooklyn, or a short distance in the country, where the daily instruction of two or three children in music would be deemed an equivalent for board. Address MUSICUS, Brooklyn Post-office.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $60, in advance, for three months board and tuition in the English branches. German and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (piano forte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Blainger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New York.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, for a young lady of eighteen, about to leave boarding-school. She is well educated and fully competent to teach the usual English branches, together with French and music. To families residing in the country this is especially recommended, as only a small remuneration will be required the first year. References to her guardian, or at the school, can be had by addressing a line to Miss M. K. F., Brooklyn, L. I., Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF AMIABILITY AND refinement, having had several years' successful experience in teaching, desires a reappointment. She is prepared to instruct not only in the English branches, but also French, which she speaks and writes, Spanish and the elements of music. Salary neither demanded nor expected; simply a home. Undoubted reference and testimonials can be offered. Address at once, R. D. C., Box No 138 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A COLLEGE graduate who can furnish the most satisfactory references, a situation as Principal or Assistant in a High-School or Academy. Would like, at the same time, a situation as organist, with a moderate salary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 245 Hanover, N. H.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER IS DESIROUS of obtaining pupils in the English, Classical or Mathematical branches. He would accept board as an equivalent for services. Address DELTA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

KNAPSACKS,
CARTRIDGE BOXES,
BELTS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Manufactured and for sale at wholesale, by
F. STEVENS,
No. 215 Pearl-st.

HARRY BURT'S,
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,	W. B. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham st.,
L. Brooks & Son, No. 436 Broadway,	Wm. Neely, No. 343 Bow'ry,
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway,	G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 14 Bible-house,
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn,	A. Bruehl, Washington,
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn,	J. F. Pray & Son, Boston, John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weights, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 80 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

REGIMENTS TO BE PAID OFF.

Regiments have begun to be paid off, and all the troops will now shortly have receipted to the Government in full for services to date.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR GRAYE PETER.

The funeral of the late Major GAATA PETER took place here yesterday evening. He was eighty-two years old, and was the first man commissioned by President JEFFERSON as Captain of Artillery. He was many years in the United States service, and for five years he represented a district of Maryland in Congress.

WASHINGTON QUIET.

The City of Washington is remarkably quiet, and the Sabbath-day appearance of our streets is the occasion of frequent remark. Notwithstanding the fact that there are now in town and immediately around us some fifty odd thousand troops, there is a silence along the great thoroughfare that is singularly remarkable. No fights, no disturbances, no loud talk, no excitement whatever.

NUMBER OF REGIMENTS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

A full list of the number of regiments and men reported as having arrived in Washington since the war broke out, is published, to-day. The footing shows an aggregate of fifty eight regiments, numbering about 52,000 soldiers. Besides these, are the Cavalry, Artillery, the subsequent recruits for the regiments, from time to time, the Regulars, and the District Militia, and Volunteers in Washington and Georgetown, making about fifty eight to sixty thousand, all told, upon this line of operations.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

ROBERT D CUNNINGHAM is appointed Postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y.; W. M. MURPHY, of Michigan, Consul to Frankfort-on-the Maine; and RICHARD HILDRETH, of New-York, Consul at Trieste.

STRANGERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Four foreign travelers came from the South to Washington, to-day, with passes from DAVIS, *via* Richmond and Manassas Junction. They saw but few troops comparatively at Richmond; they have been sent to Norfolk, from that place. These strangers do not give a very flattering account of the appearance of things down towards Dixie.

REBEL SCOUTS DISGUISED AS INDIANS.

About a hundred rebels, disguised as Indian scouts, are heard from to-day as having been hanging around Alexandria last night; they did no mischief.

THE PRESIDENT AN L L D.

DR FRANCIS LEIBER, of Columbia College, was presented by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of conferring upon the President, in behalf of that institution, the degree of L L. D.

NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

In official communication with the Governors of States, the President recognizes Gov. PIERPONT as the Executive of Virginia. Mr LETCHER will no longer be regarded as having any claim to the title of Governor.

TEN OF OUR TROOPS KILLED AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Reconnoitering parties sent out from Fortress Monroe, and from the *Minnesota* and *Quaker City*, are reported to have been fired upon by masked batteries in the vicinity of Sewall's Point. Eight or ten are said to have been killed, and as many more wounded. This news was brought by the steamer to-night.

ARRIVAL OF SENATORS.

Senators HARRIS, of New-York, FESSENDEN, of Maine, and GEO. F. BROWN, Esq., of Illinois, the Republican nominee for sergeant-at arms of the Senate, arrived to-day.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. McCLELLAN has transmitted a dispatch to the War Department, denying that he entered into an agreement with Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, recognizing the neutrality of that State. The whole story he says is a fabrication, having no other foundation than a promise made in conversation by the Governor, to prevent the entrance of rebel troops into that State.

PRESENTATION OF A HORSE.

Col JOHN S. CLARK, of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, has been presented a fine horse by a number of gentlemen.

POSITION OF REGIMENTS.

The Twenty-first Buffalo Regiment has gone into camp on the grounds of FLETCHER'S country seat, known as Kalorama; Col. LANSING'S regiment is in an open field opposite the Maine Brigade, north of the city; Col. JACKSON'S and Col. MCQUADE'S regiments are on the east side of Fourteenth-street, near the old quarters of the Seventh.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Second Vermont Regiment has arrived and gone into camp on the eastern branch of the Potomac.

Col. GORMAN'S Minnesota Regiment reached here at 10½.

LEO.

REBEL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

The injunction of secrecy being removed, the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 24th. gives the following report of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, from which it appears that Gen. JOHNSTON evacuated the place because it was untenable, lying, as it were, in the small end of a funnel, the broader end of which could with great ease be occupied by the enemy. The *Enquirer* says it was well known that Gen. SCOTT'S plan was to turn Harper's Ferry by the column from Pennsylvania under Gen. PATTERSON, and effect a junction, near Winchester or Strasburg, with another column of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, passing through Romney, and cut off Gen. BEAUREGARD'S and Gen. JOHNSTON'S armies from each other. This plan was completely foiled. On Thursday, 16th inst., Gen JOHNSTON, having waited at Harper's Ferry long enough to make the enemy believe that he intended to contest that position to the last, and learning that they were advancing on Williamsport, and Romney, sent a portion of his forces to Winchester by rail. On the 17th he continued this movement, sent back his tent equipage and other heavy baggage, his sick, &c., and set fire to and burned the railroad bridge, and such public buildings as could be burned without endangering private property, spiked such heavy guns at the Ferry as could not be removed, and, on the 18th, moved with his whole army, marching on foot in the direction of Winchester, encamping about three and a-half miles southwest of Charlestown. The enemy taking this movement, as it was intended they should take as a retreat, crossed a brigade of their advance division, commanded by Gen CADWALLADER, who joined their forces on Saturday or Sunday morning, which was moved forward towards Martinsburgh, on Sunday morning. On the 19th Gen. JOHNSTON changed his line of march at right angles, and moved square towards Martinsburgh, encamping at Bunker Hill, on the Winchester and Martinsburgh turnpike, twelve miles from Martinsburgh, to offer battle there, or to advance or attack, if necessary. This movement placed the enemy in a predicament. They therefore recrossed the river and evacuated the valley, retiring beyond Hagerstown. A Lieutenant-colonel and another member of the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were taken prisoners during this retreat—BOWMAN and CHASE. A day or two after this, Col. HILL, Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, in command of part of the forces who had retreated from Harper's Ferry and who had been pushed forward toward Romney, sent forward toward New Creek on the Potomac, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, four companies of Tennessee and Virginia troops under Colonel VAUGHAN, of Tennessee, who found the Yankees posted on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The Confederates, in face of the enemy, forded the stream waist deep, drove them off in the utmost confusion, captured two pieces of loaded artillery and a stand of colors, destroyed the railroad bridge at that place, and returned to Romney, making the march of thirty-six miles, and gaining a brilliant victory within twenty hours. About one hundred of the Maryland line, two nights back, made a flying visit to the Ferry. They have returned, and report having burned the rifle works, destroyed Shenandoah Bridge, tumbled a locomotive into the Potomac, and brought away twenty thousand rifle stocks and seven Union men as prisoners.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS EXPECTED.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, June 25.

Yesterday a messenger was sent to Falling Waters. He reports that Gen. JACKSON'S force had been increased, by a concentration of troops, within the week, and it must be now between four and five thousand.

Startling intelligence reached here, to-night, by the same person, who went across the river again to-day, that Gen. JOHNSTON in person, with the rear guard, numbering 10,000 in round numbers, with 20 pieces of heavy artillery, beside the light artillery batteries mentioned yesterday, was encamped to-night at Couchman's farm, four miles this side of Martinsburgh. They began their march from Winchester on Sunday night.

The Sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regiments broke up encampment on the Greencastle Turnpike, two miles above this point, and marched directly southward toward Sharpsburgh at 6 o'clock this evening.

A gentleman just arrived from Hagerstown states that the Second and Third Pennsylvania and PARKIN'S battery of Flying Artillery have just marched from that neighborhood in the same direction. From the quiet and secrecy observed in these night marches, it is evident that Gen. PATTERSON either expects to strike a heavy blow or receive one.

It is certain that Gen. JOHNSTON will not attempt to cross at Williamsport in the face of a heavy battery erected there, and it is equally certain that Gen. PATTERSON will not cross again.

Gov. CURTIN'S reinforcement to Col. WALLACE has reached Cumberland. Col. WALLACE speaks of assuming the offensive at once, and is anxious to revisit Romney. Gen. McCLELLAN is hourly expected there. A vast force is following him from the West.

The messenger says that Col. WALLACE estimated it at 20 000. There are probably not more than 15,000. This will drive the whole secession force from the Potomac Valley, if vigorously seconded by Gen. PATTERSON'S column of 11,000 men, now lying about here.

Gen. JOHNSTON designed to draw Gen. PATTERSON into the neck, but has failed. Gen. PATTERSON will cross the Potomac lower down. His movement southward is to draw Gen. JOHNSTON away from Gen McCLELLAN, until the forces of the latter arrive in such numbers as to enable him to assume the offensive effectively.

MORE OF GEN. JACKSON'S FORCES.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Wednesday, June 27.

A gentleman arrived to day from the South says he met Gov. JACKSON with W. W. PARSONS and some 1 200 troops at Pomme de Terre Bridge, eleven miles south of Warsaw, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, moving Southward. They had four cannon and about 25 baggage wagons, some of which had been used for stage coaches.

He reports that CHARLES BARCOCK, late Agent of the Overland Mail Company at Warsaw, joined Gen. JACKSON'S force there, and furnished him ten full teams belonging to the Mail Company.

A good many horses were drowned in crossing the Osage River.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

TEST OF RIFLED CANNON AT FORT ELLSWORTH.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, June 26.

A test, this afternoon, of the rifled cannon at Fort Ellsworth, the formidable fieldworks that ave been in the course of construction for several weeks on Shutler's Hill, and are now approaching completion, resulted in giving the utmost satisfaction. Thirty 10 pounders were fired. All the guns have been mounted, and the fort is well garrisoned, including a force of regulars. Guns were also placed outside, commanding the roads. Good military authority pronounces these works perfect in every respect, and good against the siege of 10,000 of the best troops. They have been constructed under the superintendence of Capt. WRIGHT.

REBEL FORCES AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Intelligence from Manassas Junction gives satisfaction at the head-quarters, that the force there is not near as large as reported, and not well clothed nor fed.

Col. HINTELEMAN has never apprehended an attack on this immediate locality, though every precaution has been taken to guard against such an event, should it occur. The troops are now so admirably posted for a defence, and the field-works are so extensive that all fears of that character are now generally dismissed.

THE REBELS AT VIENNA.

A reconnoitering party found several thousand troops gathering near Vienna this morning.

Intelligence from Camp Tyler, this evening, represents all the rebels disappeared from Falls Church, and that the place will soon be occupied by Federal troops.

BISHOP M'ILVAINE AND THE OHIO TROOPS.

Bishop McILVAINE visited Camp Upton this evening, and delivered an impressive sermon to the Ohio troops.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER FIGHT.

There is highly respectable authority for stating that letters have been received by citizens here announcing the meeting of the Black Horse Guards and Alexandria riflemen with a Federal force, the character or number not stated, resulting (so the letters say) in killing 13, wounding 20 and capturing three of the latter. These letters are represented as having come from the sons of the parties who received them, (members of the Alexandria Riflemen;) but outside of these there is not to be found, after the most diligent inquiry, a particle of evidence to credit them.

Military men are in entire ignorance of any such occurrence. They are, however, generally credited by secession citizens here.

THE MILWAUKEE DIFFICULTIES.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 26.

The city has been very quiet since Monday until this afternoon, when some excitement was manifested in the upper Wards, but with no serious result. Committees from the riotous Wards are said to be appointed, to demand the Banks to make good all the money they now hold. Eight hundred troops are ready at all times, and at a moment's notice, to quell any disturbance. The Governor was here yesterday, and arrangements are on foot to make the securities of the solvent Banks par, by substituting State bonds for depreciated Southern stocks.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CADWALLADER.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

Reports from Winchester to the 25th inst. state that Gen CADWALLADER again crossed the Potomac with 6,000 men, the day before, when his scouts informed him that Gen. JOHNSTON was approaching with 12,000 men Gen. CADWALLADER returned again to North Bank River, where he remained at last accounts.

This statement comes by letter, and also verbally. Gen. JOHNSTON is reported to have not more than 7,000 men. Gen. CADWALLADER is said to have had three hours' notice of the approach of Gen. JOHNSTON, through his spies in the Virginia camp.

Notwithstanding all the reports about Gen. JOHNSTON'S movements, Winchester papers say, so far from being encamped at any particular spot, he is hovering about the enemy with "bended bow and quiver full of arrows." Stirring news is expected from Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, within twenty-four hours.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

WM. H. HURLBUT, formerly of the NEW-YORK TIMES, has been arrested at Atlanta, Ga., as a suspicious character, and conveyed to Richmond. It is stated that if he escapes from Virginia a warrant is out for his arrest, issued by Judge GILCHRIST, of Charleston, S. C.

The following are the names of the prisoners who were conveyed to Richmond on Monday last: Capt. H. G. KELLY, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; Sergeant AUSTIN G. MONROE, Company B, same regiment; Corporal CHAS. E. HAUSGROBT, Company D, same regiment.

Yorktown cars brought up a prisoner of war belonging to a New-York Regiment; also a Virginian taken as a spy.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, a resident of North Carolina, a deserter from the rebels, has been sent home manacled, to be dealt with as they see fit. He had drawings of Williamsport, Yorktown, and plans of Gen. MAGRUDER'S fortifications.

THE FLORIDA FORTS.

Arrival of the Star of the South—All Quiet at Forts Pickens and Taylor—The Floating Dry Dock Set on Fire and Afterwards Extinguished—News from the Vanderbilt.

The *Star of the South* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, having left Fort Pickens on June 17, and Key West on the 22d. On the latter day, when eighteen miles east of Key West, she passed the steamship *Illinois*. On the 21st inst., at 7 P. M., the steamship *Vanderbilt* passed Fort Taylor, bound west. On the 25th inst., thirty miles east of Cape Lookout, the *Star of the South* passed a United States steam-frigate, supposed to be the *Colorado*.

The following is the report of the Purser of the *Star of the South*:

The *Star of the South* sailed hence May 27, with mules, coal, small stores, &c., for Fort Pickens; arrived at Key West Sunday, June 1, at 2:20 P. M.; communicated with Major FRENCH, commanding, and after taking in coal sailed for Fort Pickens at 9 A. M. of the 4th inst., off which place she arrived at 5 P. M., the 6th, and anchored inside the fleet; 7th, dropped in within half a mile of the fort and landed mules in safety; from which time, until Friday, the 14th inst., with the exception of Sunday, continued discharging cargo with assistance of launches from United States frigates *Sabine* and *Niagara*; 14th, 15th and 16th inst., the weather very unsettled with a strong breeze from the southeast and heavy surf running, making it necessary for us to stand out further from the shore. On the 17th, we finished discharging, and at 5 P.M., weighed anchor and started for Key West with thirteen carpenters as passengers, and the schooner *Oriental* in tow, passing the U. S. S. frigate *Niagara* at 7 P. M., whose commander paid us the compliment (it being after sundown) of hoisting his ensign and saluting us with the fine band belonging to the frigate.

At Fort Pickens everything remains quiet. The following is from one of the officers: "In about ten days our position will be perfectly impregnable, as our rifled-cannon and coast mortars will be in position. If we can, at that time, get authority from the Government, and about two thousand men, (which can well be spared from the fleet at Tortugas and Key West,) we can certainly capture the whole line of batteries, from Fort McRae to the Navy-yard, and, of course, Pensacola would, as a necessary consequence, be ours. The rebels have thirteen batteries already completed, including Forts McRae and Barrancas, and have four more in progress of erection; they are also changing the guns on Fort Barrancas for Columbiads.

On the night of the 14th inst., Lieutenant LANGDON, of the First Artillery, and Lieutenant SEELEY, of the Fourth, set the Dry-dock on fire—having crossed over to the Navy yard unseen. As we were not in a position to commence operations, the Colonel commanding thought it best to have it extinguished, which was at once done by the officers who set it on fire, and as they fired it without authority, they were arrested and tried by general court-martial, and honorably acquitted of having done anything prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Nearly every person in the fort was sorry that they were compelled to extinguish the fire. We would all have been glad to have seen the dock burnt up, and the fight commence."

They have two negroes at work in the fort, that had escaped from the other side. They say that there are a great many more who would like to run away if they could get the chance, and were sure of not being sent back, as they state those that were returned have been killed.

Some little excitement was caused, on the morning of the 17th, by a steam tug from the Navy-yard. Coming outside, she passed Fort McRae some distance, and, having picked up a scow which had broken adrift from the rebels' side, was suffered to return to the Navy yard unmolested.

The evening we left the rebels were throwing up shells, either getting the range of some new battery or trying shells, which they are making in large quantities at the foundry in the Navy-yard, working night and day. They have a large steamer running between Warrington and Pensacola (8 miles) twice a day, besides daily communication with Montgomery by rail.

We arrived at Key West, at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and on the 22d finished coaling, and at 4½ P. M. started for New-York.

The following is a list of the vessels off Fort Pickens when we left, and which arrived while we were there:

United States frigate *Sabine*, left for Portsmouth, N. H., 15th; United States steam frigate *Niagara*, arrived 12th; schooner *Aid*, tender to the *Niagara*, having been cut out by her boats from Mobile Bay; United States storeship *Release*, still there; United States gunboat *Huntsville*, sailed for Mobile 16th; United States gunboat *South Carolina*, sailed for Mobile 8th; United States gunboat *Massachusetts*, sailed for Mobile 12th.

The schooner *W. S. Tisdale* arrived on the 9th, with powder, guns, &c.; her centre board broken and captain sick. He has since recovered. The United States steamer *Wyandotte* was at east end of Santa Rosa Island. United States steamer *Water Witch* still there.

The schooner *J. D. Roe* sailed for Tortugas and New-York, on the 10th.

The British ship *Pentonville* sailed for Liverpool, on the 11th. She was from Mobile, and had been ordered in here by the *Massachusetts*, and cleared by the commander of the *Niagara*.

The United States steamer *Mississippi* sailed from Key West, on the 19th, and was run ashore by the pilot, on Triangle Shoals, where she lay for 17 hours, and was got off by lightening her of coal, stores, &c., by the United States steamer *Mount Vernon*, when she proceeded to sea.

The United States steamer *Crusader* and United States prize-steamer *Suwanee*, still there. United States prize-steamer *Salvor* sailed on the 21st, and United States steamer *Mohawk*, on the 20th, for Fort Pickens. United States transport *Cahawba*, BAKER, sailed for the same place, at 5 A. M., on the 21st; all well.

United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler* sailed for the Belize, on the 21st.

Bark —— *Allen*, from New-York, with stores, &c., to Fort Taylor, has discharged and been taken up to load logwood, for Liverpool. Ship *Charmer*, Capt. FREEMAN, was discharging coal and in a leaky condition, having been run ashore by the same pilot, on the same place, as the U. S. steamer *Mississippi*. Capt. WELCH, the Underwriters' agent at Key West has placed a steam pump aboard of her, and put Mr. WM. A. CORNELL, (engineer from this ship,) in charge of it. Capt. FREEMAN expects to sail for New-York about the 4th proximo.

A vessel, name not remembered, which arrived at the Balize from Rio with a load of coffee for New-Orleans, was sent to Key West, where her case was submitted to the United States Commissioners.

The laborers at Fort Taylor were forming a large company for active service as infantry in the United States forces.

The *Star of the South* brought the following passengers from Key West: Lieut. J. M Duncan, United States Navy, and servant; Miss Howe, Mrs. Sherburne and family; Rev. O. E. Herrick and family; Mrs Charles Howe and family; Mrs. Edward Howe and family; Mrs. Curtis and servant; Mrs. Pillsbury and servant; P. H. Dium, sixteen steerage. The following came as passengers from Fort Pickens: B. Burns, W. H. Hamilton, E. B. Laporte, Charles Grimes, J. W. Franklin, P. McMantz, Thomas Clements, J. H. Pumphrey, B. W. Brown, Wm. McGinnis.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

THE UNITED STATES FORCES TO HOLD AND POSSESS SANTA ROSAS ISLAND—MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL MILNE—A QUEER QUESTION IN CUBA—COMMODORE INGRAHAM—GEN. BRAGG OUT OF BREAD AND POWDER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT PICKENS, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The most important item of intelligence which it is in my power to communicate is this: Col. HARVEY BROWN in reply to a statement of our position forwarded to the Government early in June, has received information to the effect that "a sufficient force to hold Rosas Island will be sent to Florida" That ought to be 8,000 men. The island could, by a proper arrangement of the fleet, be rendered impregnable by 2,000 men, beside its present garrison but the fleet may be said to have ceased being of use here, and necessarily so. Of this more by and by. It is quite unnecessary to inform you that the longest ranged gun in Pickens cannot reach one-tenth the length of the land on which the fort is built. Row boats could throw their loads on the beach far away from our interference. It is, therefore, to keep the enemy from getting a foothold here, that Mr. CAMERON means to send us troops. Once the attempt to land is made, the barbettes open on the Navy-yard; then "all hands to your guns" will be the word. Gen. SCOTT must understand that those soldiers he is drafting for Florida will have to take care of Rosas without any help from us. As BRAGG has at his call any number of troops—at least 5,000—we should have an equal or a greater number surrounding the beach, to hold our own. Practical persons will readily understand this.

I have said that the fleet is getting to be of little use to us. The *Powhatan*, the *Brooklyn*, the *Wyandotte*, the *Crusader*, the *Sabine*, and others, were anchored here, steadily, until news of a certain nature from Havana caused them to leave. H. B. M. ship *Jason*, and, I believe, the *Cadmus*, touched at Havana a few days since, on a spying expedition, suggested by a British Knight Cross of the Bath, entitled Sir ALEXANDER MILNE. The efficiency of our blockade vessels excites the utmost solicitude on the part of this officer. There is some obscure loop-hole said to exist forty miles above Pensacola, whence provisions are said to have been smuggled to the Confederates, not by any sea-going ship, but by a flat-bottom craft, called, in naval parlance, a "bum-boat" This circumstance, coupled with the alleged successful "running the blockade" of a French hermaphrodite brig, induced Admiral MILNE to express, with feigned regret, his fears that if the Southern harbors were not guarded more vigilantly, the big burly *Nile* would be necessitated to see that the prohibitory egress and ingress were rendered invalid. Not feeling inclined to risk a collision, our men-of-war moved, and are continually moving. Sometimes we have only one ship near the anchorage. I have seen the entire harbor confided to the chartered gun-boat *Monticello*. Here is the fact that makes our position precarious. The *Crusader* runs in from a short cruise, and reports "a brig and two barks bearing due east." "Up anchor," is the order of the day with the ships, and out they go. And the long low islands tempts the rebellious BRAGG, while the marine artillerists and the Dahlgren Sixty eights are away. Do you not see then, that while the blockade requires such vigilance on the part of our Navy, that our Army here should be strong enough to protect itself?

A queer discussion arose in the Colonial possession of Her Catholic Majesty a few days since. It seems that some thousands of arms were purchased in the Cuban Capital for the Confederate authorities. Our Representative very properly protested against the Government allowing them to be shipped, as they were contraband of war. Just at that time the *Crusader* happened to be filling up with coal, fresh beef, and vegetables, for us and the ships. Persons in the interest of JEFF. DAVIS came forward, and said that it was as criminal in the Governor-General to permit the necessaries of life to be sold to the United States forces as to allow arms to leave for the Secessionists. The Governor couldn't see the force of this logic and the *Crusader* left, while the arms were retained. It is quite probable though that our supply of coal may be stopped in Havana, as the idea of "belligerent rights," has got a very strange hold of our foreign friends. In view of this fact, it would be well if every storeship coming from the North were well freighted with fuel for the furnace, without which our only reliance *here*, the steamers, will be made helpless indeed. By the way, I learn this moment that the aforementioned Admiral MILNE has given the coal merchants at Havana an order for all the supply of that article they can furnish for some time. Can this be an honest order? or is it only a trick of our Anglo-Saxon cousins, of wondrous moral spots?

A telegraph line from the town of Pensacola to the Warrington Navy-yard has just been completed. They have been working at it for a very long time, and it is consoling to know that it is finished at last. Mr. W. H. CADY, a Tennesseean, who "threw down the shovel and the hoe" in the City of Memphis to shoulder a musket, was chiefly instrumental in perfecting the new arrangement. Being attached to a Mississippi volunteer company, he wears a soldier's uniform, and is said to be a very clever fellow, and opposed to the philosophy—or rather, the want of philosophy—of secession. The first war news this wire will carry must be the annihilation of the Navy-yard. This is not unknown probably to our enemy, who is determined to leave little in the premises worth taking.

Commodore INGRAHAM, who is still nominally in command at Warrington, has well earned the gallows, and if he is caught in these parts by Union men "the goose will hang high" His son, HENRY L. INGRAHAM, who was made a Captain of Marines—"where are the marines?"—by the influence of MALLORY, is acting as his aid, and worthily follows the footsteps of his traitorous sire. Another son of the Commodore is in the New Orleans military. INGRAHAM said a few weeks since that "the barbette wardogs of LINCOLN'S stronghold may be very well fixed for the yard, but they will never hurt anybody in it." It is well known that the rebels have made every preparation for retreat. They and we see how speedily their banishment could be accomplished, but until Gen. SCOTT and Mr. CAMERON see it, what good does the sight do us? The workshop at the Navy-yard, which is continually emitting smoke, is packed along the walls, and in the corners, with old, broken-down and useless wheelbarrows, hand carts, sand-bags, and every sort of trumpery. When an axeltree breaks, or an old fashioned gun-carriage is cast aside, it is fitted up in the building and covered with bags of sand, which are wet daily with dirty water. Indeed I hear that so crammed is the house in this manner, that the side on which "the barbettes" bear is as dark as a Baltimore basement. The Mexican guns have been collected outside the Navy-yard, as INGRAHAM says they must be preserved as trophies of Southern chivalry. Of all the current humbugs of the age, that this great war has exploded, the chivalry of the South is the greatest. The Commodore who boasted, on the 23d of May last, that "Northern money fitted out him and his children for the fight," is as good a specimen of the chivalrous sons of the South as could be readily found at random. I am told that so far has this man carried his villainy that he actually obtained from the Flag-Lieutenant of the *Richmond* sloop-of-war the code of signals of the Mediterranean squadron, lest his memory should fail him in the rebellion. I hope the statement that he retains that signal book is false. If it be not, the signal officer of the *Richmond* should be hung at once—not for temporarily giving it up, which was criminal but for allowing it to leave the ship in the traitor's possession. But there is no denying the fact that RANSHAW and INGRAHAM are now as well acquainted with the signal conversations carried on by the fleet, as are our Captains themselves.

If a man were to ask a soldier what are the two most indispensable materials with which war is waged, he would be told bread and powder. Gov. BRAGG is out of both. He is out of almost everything; but he is particularly out of bread and powder. A pretty large—probably a 32 pound—gun was tried by him on Sunday last, and the reports it made were very suggestive. There are few places where more willing echoes sleep, than in the neighborhood of Warrington, but few of them awoke at the firing. It was estimated that there could hardly be more than 32 ounces of powder used in each charge of the guns. Previous experience suggested the scarcity of this commodity in the rebel camp. When the "Excellent Jeff" was allowed to go without a salute, it was only natural to suppose that there was a lack of something in the Ordnance Bureau; and the continued firing of our guns, to warn vessels of their delicate situation, never meets with a return, even of a blank cartridge. The Alabama and Florida Railroad, which was finished roughly in the latter part of April, is now kept pretty busy, transporting munitions of war. It is said that BRAGG can "get things through" to Montgomery in a few days, which may or may not be true. Although I do not under estimate the many bad influences that inevitably bear on our opponents over the way, it seems to me nonsensical to expect any defined result from them, so long as the "hear-and-see-and-say-nothing-policy" is the law laid down for Col BROWN. How often, in a few months, has your correspondent told you of the wretched condition of the Confederates. Everything he wrote was true; and yet matters here remain exactly as they were months ago. I have what is considered here very singular naval news to communicate. The frigate *Sabine*, and the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* are cruising North—away from the blockade. These vessels have been in commission two years; but the report of a late survey on them states that they are in excellent condition. It is, then, only because their sailors and marines have been out over their cruising time that the two slow-sailing ships are withdrawn. They must go back to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia to be re-manned. It will take them months to do this. Was there ever anything more ridiculous? Could not one of the transports—or two of them—or three of them, if necessary, bring out here the sailors and marines? Seamen, landsmen and boys enlist for three years—marines for four. Must a law made for foreign squadrons be enforced to embarrass us on our own coasts? None of the ships named, have been in commission during the specified time of a sailor's enlistment. And a few newspaper remonstrances cause the blockading business to be materially damaged, to gratify the characteristic whims of a few old salts, whose never done grumbling. But if they must be replaced, why not send out new men to them? The *St Louis* has been ordered up, and has arrived here from Key West, for a few days; but I fear she is destined to leave her post altogether in a short time. Admiral MILNE sees these movements, and will doubtless make the most of them. Although heavy sailing ships are not of any great value to hunt small steam craft, and light swift cruisers, their presence here has an importance which makes it the grossest mismanagement to withdraw them at the present time. The point to be looked at, in this connection, is the fact that *seventy-four heavy guns* are being taken away from the United States forces in Florida, by order of the United States Government. And these guns have artillerists attached to them, who are worth their weight in gold here. It is quite probable that the ships will return with green crews, who do not know a handspike from a sponger. Making gunners, and the moment they are made discharging them—in war time, too—may be good policy, but I cannot see how it can be so.

We got information this evening that a steamer, with six guns for a particular location in the Port will be due off the anchorage on the 5th, (to-morrow.) When these fellows are mounted, the last and greatest improvement in the battery of Fort Pickens will have been accomplished. Already our armament has been so thoroughly "dried" and "fixed" and altered, that there is hardly a possibility of our failing to silence everything that can assail us. On Tuesday the Confederates commenced the digging of another deep ditch behind McRae, where we think they are about fitting up a battery composed of newly arrived guns. Six very large cannon were added to BRAGG'S ordnance department—which is under the control of a New Yorker—last week. They came on the cars; but from what stopping place I was unable to discover. When heavy loads of war materials accumulate at the railroad depot—at the Florida end of the road, I should say—for there is no office—they are left there for days together which would seem to indicate that ambulances and drivers are not plenty in the camp.

What shall I say in closing this letter? Can I hope that before long this sickening inactivity will give way to decisive action? If you are sending us 6 000 troops, I can—if not, not. The rebels will not attack us first, that is certain. In ten hours we could lay their camp and Pensacola in ruins, and be complete masters of Florida, had we 6,000 men. Less will enable us to keep Rosas Island, and no more. It is the greatest nonsense in the world to suppose, that the most favorable result of a collision in these parts, with our present force, could do more for the United States than wipe out the secession stronghold on the margin of the sea. Following up our victory, as it should be followed up, cannot be done with 1 500 men. Let this be distinctly understood. Suppose we lay Pensacola, Warrington, masked-batteries and all, in ashes, what then? We land, or do not land, of course. Would it not be the sheerest madness to land, unless we could, at least, muster half BRAGG'S force? Was there ever a position so easily explained, and so misunderstood, as ours? We can win a glorious triumph if soldiers are sent to us. We may be a second Sumter—possibly to the last parallel—if something is not done at once.

ROB. N.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday June 26.

Gentlemen who came down the Pacific Railroad to-night report that Gen. LYON left Booneville to-day with his command and Col. BATES' Iowa regiment, for Springfield, where he will form a junction with the Kansas troops under Maj. STURGIS an Col. SIGEL'S command from here.

Hon. Mr. PHELPS' wife and son arrived here last night from Springfield on Thursday. She reports all quiet there; that the Secessionists have all left; that the people do not credit the threatened invasion from Arkansas, and thinks that the Federal troops will find no enemies to fight on the southern border.

ST LOUIS, Thursday, June 27.

Four companies of Col. STEVENS' Seventh Regiment, under Major CURRY, left for Booneville this evening, where they go into camp.

Two companies of Col SLIEFER'S regiment, destined for Jefferson City, left on the same train.

Nothing new received from the West. It is understood, however, that Gen. LYON has not left Booneville, as previously reported.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

TRENTON, Thursday, June 27.

There was a grand parade, this morning, of the 3,000 troops at Camp Olden, which was witnessed by many thousands of the people of the surrounding country. The brigade was received by Gen. OLDEN and Staff, and the soldierly appearance and correct evolutions of the troops was the subject of general congratulation and praise. As soon as the Government furnishes them, at Washington, with wagons, &c. they are fitted for the field.

They will all leave, to-morrow, as follows:

The First Regiment, Colonel, W. R Montgomery; Lieutenant Colonel, R McAllister; Major, D. Hatfield, go at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Second Regiment, Colonel, G. W. McLean; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. M. Tucker; Major, S. L. Buck, go at 1 o'clock.

And the Third Regiment, Colonel, G. W. Taylor; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Brown; Major, Callett, go at 6 o'clock P. M.

They go by the Camden and Amboy Road to Camden, thence by steamboats to the Washington-street depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, thence direct to Washington.

They will be accompanied, it is supposed, by Col. J. W. ALLEN and Major C. W. HERBERT, the Governor's Private Secretary, on State business.

The bids for the half million war loan were opened, to day, and all were at par to 101. They have not yet been awarded. No call for more of the authorized loan is needed now.

FOR THE GULF.

The Government transport *City of New-York* will leave for Fort Pickens, Fla., direct, next Sunday. The mail will close on Saturday, June 29, at 6 P. M. Postage on letters is three cents.

FROM THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

The ship *Crown Point*, arrived yesterday, from Calcutta, brings mails from United States ships *Sumter*, *Portsmouth*, *Constellation* and *Mystic*. Also, a mail from the United States Consulate, at St. Helena.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the office of L'HERBETTE, KANE & Co., No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from June 5 to June 12: N. R Judd and family, United States Minister to Berlin; James E. Harvey, United States Minister to Portugal; Eoge G. Fogg, United States Minister to Switzerland; Laurence Wells, Saml. P. Hyde and lady, Thos R. Clark and lady, E. Littlejohn, Henry A Stone and family, J Wilmerding, New-York; Gen. Robt. Halsey, Montgomery Gibbs and family, New-York; J. Dembs, Jr., New Orleans; Mr. Peke and lady, Maine; Frank Marcy, Tennessee; J. Snider, Jr., Pennsylvania.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 27.

FLOUR in large supply and dull. WHEAT—No sales CORN in moderate demand and easier; sales 5,000 bushels. Western mixed at 45c. OATS plenty and in fair inquiry; sales 20 000 bushels, at 25c. for Western; 28@29c for Canadian, and 30c, for State. 20,000 bushels Chicago BARLEY sold at 50c, part here and part to arrive. WHISKY—Sales of 50 bbls. at 15⅜c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York, 7,192 bbls. Flour, 724 bbls Highwines. For Boston and the East, 890 bbls. Flour. 676 sacks Corn. Shipped by tows to New-York, June 26 19 700 bush. Corn, 7 000 bush. Rye 20,000 bush. Wheat, 52,000 bush. Oats, 3,600 bush. Feed, 800 bush. Barley.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 27.

FLOUR steady; moderate demand for interior and Eastern trade; sales 700 barrels, at $5 75 for fancy. WHEAT held generally above the views of buyers; sales 4 000 bushels Chicago Spring No. 1, at 84c. CORN, better demand at improved prices; sales 11,000 bushels Indiana at 37½c, and 15,500 Illinois, at 38c. OATS, BARLEY, and RYE steady, quiet, and quotations nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour 28c, Wheat 8c. and Corn 7c., to New York. *Lake Imports*—5,179 bbls. Flour, 5,600 bushels Wheat, 68,200 bushels Corn. *Exports*—3,500 barrels Flour, 10,100 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 12,200 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 27.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull, heavy and lower; sales this A M of 6 000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at 69c; 6 000 bush. do. at 70c.; 6 000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at 75c. CORN dull. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; 10¾c. on Corn, 11¾c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls Flour, 200,000 bush. Wheat, 95 000 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bush. Wheat, 72 000 bush. Corn. 21 000 bush. Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 27—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull—prices favor buyers; sales 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 69c. @70c.; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at 75c. CORN dull—no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—10¾c. on Corn; 11¾c. on Wheat to New York. *Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 157,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn *Exports*—3 000 bbls Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 10 000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 27.

FLOUR easier; holders are free sellers at the last quotations; Spring Wheat, superfine at $4 50@$4 62½; Western, $4 75@$5. WHEAT drooping; sales 3 000 bushels Red at $1 18@$1 22; White, $1 30@$1 40 CORN plenty; sales 2 000 bushels Southern Yellow at 53c. PRIME BACON HAMS, 10½c. LARD quiet at 9c.@9¼c. SOLID BUTTER 9c. WHISKY dull.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 27.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and 2c. lower. Sales at 62c @ 63c. for No 1 in store. CORN steady and active, 23c for mixed in store OATS firm. *Receipts*: 4,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bush. Wheat 136,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*: 4 200 bbls Flour 15 000 bush Wheat, 140 000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS, 7½c @8c. on Wheat for Buffalo. Exchange on New-York ½ ⅌ cent. discount for Gold.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Crown Point, from Calcutta—Rev. S. M Whiting and wife, of Sibsagor Assam; Rev C. F. Tolman, of Nowgong, Assam.

In bark Linda, from Matanzas—Mrs. Wm. Wall, Mrs. B. F Murphy, Isaac Milburn, James Wiley, James Rodney, John Jones.

In schr. R. C. A. Ward, from Baltimore—Charles Henry, James Lane.

In bark Brazileira, from St. Thomas—C. Lynch, of Hayti; S La ague of Kingston.

In bark Algonquin, from Calcutta—Capt. Scott and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 36 | Moon rises.. 10 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 44 | Gov. Island. 12 33 | Hell Gate .. 1 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 27.

Cleared.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Golden Fleece, Mason San Francisco, Sutton & Co; Sportsman, Thompson Buenos Ayres, R P. Buck & Co.; Tivoli, McPherson, Liverpool Wm. F. Frost; Olamor, Stuart London, Nesmith & Sons; St. Cloud, Palermo, London, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co; Tycoon, Lewey, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Ukko, (Russ.) Horiman Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Emma, Hanfield, Para E L Gorning; B. Gager, Snow, Rio Janeiro, I B. Gager; J. B. King, Cottrill, St. John D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Maria Roxana, Palmer, Portland, master; Dan Smith, Denton, Aux Cayes, I. B. Gager; Southerner, Chandler Bordeaux, J. T. B. Maxwell; Lilly, ——, Purdy Yarmouth, N. S., Thos. James; E. [illegible]ton, Tilton, Philadelphia, ——.

Arrived.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E Bynner.

Ship E C Scranton, Magna, Liverpool May 14, with gas coal to Manhattan Gas Co. June 16, was boarded by fishing schr. [illegible] Bridger Craig, of Marblehead 5 weeks out 5 000 fish, and reported schrs. Amy Wright, Thayer, with 8,600 fish; B[illegible]nard, Meservy, 1,600 fish; Mary 3,000 fish; Atlantic, Vincent, 3 500 fish; Marblehead, 3,000 fish.—(Marblehead papers please copy.)

Ship Hermine, (Brem.) Blancken, Bremen 47 ds., in ballast, with 285 passengers to S. Pavenstedt & Co. June 4, lat. 49, lon 4[illegible], saw a number of icebergs and large quantities of field ice.

Ship Hero, Loveland, Sunderland May 9, with coal to Geo. Bulkley. May 14 Dickeson, seaman, of Norway, was washed overboard from the head and lost.

Ship Crown Point, (of Newburyport,) Knight, Calcutta Feb 10 and St. Helena May 13, with saltpetre, &c. to master.

Ship Monsoon, (of New-Bedford) Akin, Baltimore 7 ds., in ballast, to Wm H. Hussey.

Bark Algonquin, Emery Calcutta and Sand Heads Feb. 13 Pass a L'Outre June 3 with gunny cloth to Barbeck & Co. Was ordered off from Pass a L'Outre by a steam frigate Brooklyn; was 15 ds. from thence to Tortugas and saw a large number of large vessels bound for Europe.

Bark Fanny Kirchner, (Old'g.,) Blanke, Bremen 43 ds. with mdse. and 254 passengers to Ruger Bros. Saw large quantities of ice.

Bark Brazileira, Baxter Rio Janeiro 43 ds., via St. Thomas, with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Bark Linda, (of Philadelphia.) Hewitt, Matanzas 10 ds. with sugar to J. F. Ward & Co.

Bark Anah, Nevens, Trinidad Cuba, 17 ds, with molasses to Geo. S Stephenson & Co.

Brig Ann, Buxton Rio Grande May 12, with hides, &c. to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Bermeres, (of Boston) Cunningham, Cardenas 10 ds. with sugar and molasses to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig North Point, Smith, Rio Janeiro May 14, with coffee to S & C. S Jobson.

Schr. Indus, (of Vinalhaven,) Kelly, Para June 8, with rubber, nuts, &c. to Burcett & Everett. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Frances, O'Donnell St. Lucia June 12, with sulphur ore to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Melrose, (Br.) Reynolds, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr Dandy (Br. of Nassau) Roberts, Eluthera 12 ds. with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr Martha Jane, (of Beverly) Gage, Zaza, Cuba 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Ynnaga del Valle & Co.

Schr. Amanda, Kelly, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Dasher, (Br.,) Smith, Hillsboro' 12 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Schr. Henry Castor, Eldridge, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. L. S. Sheppard, Tucker, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr Mary Ann, Farnsworth, Waldoboro' 8 ds., with laths potatoes, &c. to A. Storer.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr Bodtes, Powers Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to Thos Gilmartin.

Schr. R C. A. Ward Edwards, Baltimore 5 ds., wood.

Schr. Charles Coleman, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. Amelia Kelly, Kelly Portland 5 ds., plaster.

Schr. Empress, Farnsworth, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr Maria Roxana Palmer, Port Ewen, for Portland.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Byzantium, Small, Elizabethport, for Bath.

Schr. Reanoke, Welch, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Albert Dexter, Bearse Boston 3 ds., mdse.

WIND—Sunset, light from S.

Below.

Brig Saginaw, McBean from Zaza.

Schr. Adele, from Nuevitas.

Also, 2 brigs, 1 bark, off shore at sunset.

Sailed.

June 26—Ships Wm. Nelson, Havre; Beechworth, (Br.) Liverpool. Barks Hamilton and Glen, Philadelphia; Teresa St. Thomas, &c. Brigs Wathrop, (Br.) Santa Martha; G. W. Jones Cadiz; J. W. Johnson, (Br.) Arroyo P. R; Mary Alvina, Lincolnville, Me.; Sea Foam, Curacoa.

Miscellaneous.

MARINE DISASTER.—The pilot boat Jane, No. 1, reports, 24 inst., fifty miles southeast of Sandy Hook, spoke steamboat Totten (stern wheel) hence for Carthagena; was partly unmanageable. Could not get her to go before the wind, would try to put into the Delaware.

SINGAPORE, May 16.—The ship Amaranth has been condemned and sold for $7 550 She has since received repairs to the extent of $5,000 and has been resold for $19 500. She is now loading under the name of Ama[illegible]—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Arab—whaling bark from River Platt for Barbadoes, with 150 bbls. sperm. May 4, lat 4 N., lon. 38.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, June 13, ships Contest, Steele, hence for San Francisco, refunding; C A Stamler, Hayden, for New York; Equal Rights, Miller, hence repairing; Masonic, Sebutt, from New Orleans, do. Barks California, Hawthorn, from New-York; James Welsh, Maslin, do. Brig Wm E Brown Hammond, do.; schr Virginia Price, Eldridge, do. The brig Wanaset, Capt Nickels arr the 7th, under the Southern Confederacy's register and sld. [illegible] for Searsport.

At Rio Grande, May 12, brig Montrose, Hebutt, for Baltimore, wtg. schr Exchange, ——.

At Zaza, Cuba, June 8 brig Saginaw, for New York in 2 ds.; schr. Herner, Marston, do. 6 ds.

At Baracoa June 14, schrs. Sarah Maria, for New-York in 6 ds; Bolivar, do 5 ds.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

EARLY MORNING EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS.—The large and commodious staunch sea-steamer COL. ELLSWORTH, Capt. CHAS. GERMAIN, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks on SUNDAY, June 30, leaving Broome-st. Saturday night at 11 o'clock. Peck-slip at 11:20, Spring-st. at 11, Dey-st. 12:15, Pier No. 4 North River, at 12.30. Fare for the excursion, $1. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments supplied on board. An experienced smack fisherman will pilot the boat to the fishing ground. N. B.—A fine chowder will be served on board.

C. F. GILMORE, Purser.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable young woman as nurse and good plain sewer; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of references; none but private families need call. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a very respectable young woman as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing or sewing; is thoroughly competent for her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 33d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to take care of children; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework or chamberwork, and washing and ironing; can give City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 267 West 32d st., between 9th and 10th avs., one pair of stairs up, front room.

COLORED SERVANTS.—COLORED SERvants at TITUS', No. 217 Thompson st., corner of 4th st., on Washington Parade Ground. Open from 6 o'clock in the morning to 9 in evening. Hotels furnished gratis. No charge for families who have friends gone to the war.

T. S. W. TITUS.

COLORED HELP.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class colored girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse in a private family, or to cook; would be willing to assist in washing. Inquire for MARTHA at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st.